

Reliable

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

RUSH AMENDMENT IS OFFICIALLY IN FORCE

EXERCISES IN MEMORY OF THE LATE A. E. PATTON

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A PARTY OF PROMINENT CAPITALISTS IN DENVER

Denver, Dec. 28.—Quite a very distinguished party of bankers and capitalists arrived in this city today. They are here on business connected with the Denver & Northwestern and the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific railroads. The men probably represent more money than has ever been represented by a single party of men visiting in Colorado. Among those who are here are:

Morton J. Perry of Providence, R. I., who is connected in an official capacity with more than a dozen institutions. Among them he holds the office of president of the Union Trust company of Providence, R. I., the Rhode Island company which controls the tramway systems of the entire state of Rhode Island; the Narragansett Electric Light company, Providence; Water company, a director in the Nicholson Fire company, the largest fire manufacturers in the world; the Providence Banking company, the Rhode Island Title Guarantee company, the National Bank of North America and the American Screw company, besides a number of smaller companies. He is accompanied by his wife. Other members of the party are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Campbell of New York, Mass.; Mrs. Samuel Nicholson of Providence, R. I.; Miss Lincoln and Miss Rhodes of Worcester, Mass.; George T. Blackstock, Toronto, Canada; and R. B. Seaton of Worcester, Mass. Colorado is the largest of the world's largest factory works in the world, the output of the factories being equal to that of the daily output of any other five factories in the business. The largest plant is at Pawtucket, R. I., and others are located at Providence, R. I.; Paterson, N. J.; Kent, Ohio; Anderson, Ind. and Fort Hope, Canada. He is also director in the Union Trust company, Weybosset National bank and Providence Trust company.

Mr. Jackson is the treasurer of the Providence Banking company, director in the Union Trust company and in the Weybosset National bank. Mr. Blackstock is one of the leading attorneys of Canada, and the other members of the party hold prominent positions in the financial world. All members of the party refuse to discuss the nature of their business to be transacted, but it is generally understood that it is of considerable importance in connection with a number of enterprises. Mr. Perry, who is heading the party, today gave out the following interview:

"We became interested in the traction system of Denver and joined Mr. Moffat and Mr. Evans in developing the electric and cable systems a few years ago. Recently, as you know, the Tramway was merged into the Denver & Northwestern, which is building beyond the city to the coal fields, where we are sinking a shaft and from which we expect to haul coal into the city. I have never personally been over to the company, but Mr. Moffat and Mr. Evans personally and having perfect confidence in them, we did not hesitate in making investments under their management."

"I haven't had a vacation since a year ago last May, so I thought I would like to come out to Denver and go over the Colorado property and see the coal fields. Mr. Moffat and Mr. Evans are both of them, and I am sure they will be able to handle the business."

"We cannot give out anything on this subject whatever. I cannot say anything regarding any investments that are to be made or the nature of our meetings. This is the last vacation I have had in 25 years and business will be incidental to the trip. We were here a great many years ago, but I do not remember much about the state at that time. My impression of Colorado is very favorable, however, or I would not have been responsible for a large number of investments made here by eastern capitalists. Of course, I have a general knowledge of your growth and prosperity, or I would not have invested."

Mr. Perry was asked if much eastern capital could be expected to come to Colorado soon. He said: "There will be a great deal of capital to come here for manufacturing purposes in the next few years. Your mines and your crops, however, are going to bring you money by your own production. Hereafter the secret of your success will be found in cases similar to that of the Tramway. The two companies were first built mostly by local capital; they were consolidated and eastern capital was asked to assist. It became a good investment, and both Colorado and eastern interests were benefited. Now we are building a great railroad system. First go into the work of development yourselves and then ask eastern capital to become your partners, not to own the whole thing."

It is claimed that the men are the largest purchasers of bonds in the recent issue of the new road, and that they have they will purchase considerable more. The party will spend two days in this city, and will then proceed to Colorado Springs and other cities of the state.

TAX COMPROMISE—Judge Palmer today decided in favor of the county commissioners in the suit of the Municipal league against the commissioners, to prevent the latter from accepting a compromise with the tramway and other corporations over some back taxes which have been in dispute for a number of years. Recently the county commissioners were planning to compromise, and the Municipal league secured an injunction preventing this. Judge Palmer's decision today had the effect of dissolving the injunction. Later in the afternoon, the county commissioners compromised with the Tramway company for the taxes of 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 for \$25,000. The compromise does not include the taxes for 1901. Today's settlement of the difficulty was upon a basis as fixed by the state board of equalization, and not as assessed by the county assessors.

BAD MEN CAUGHT—A report from Rifle, Colo., states that Charles Dykes and Kid Murphy have been captured. The capture was effected by Deputy Sheriff J. C. Emmerson, together with a posse of men, on Tuesday, November 20, the two boys filled up on whiskey and proceeded to shoot up the town. One of their parties was to hold the newly chinking him and his belongings.

BARELA ROBBED—A report from Trinidad states that Senator Barela was robbed a few days ago of a pocket-book containing two \$10 bills, a draft for \$425 and a number of notes and other papers together with his railroad passes. The senator does not know just how or when the robbery occurred.

BONYNGE'S EXPENSES—Robert Bonynges filed his report of election expenses with the secretary of state today. The report shows that it cost him \$328.95 to run against Congressman Shafroth in the first congressional district.

CRIPPLE CREEK

DISAGREEMENT OF JACK POT LESSEES

Cripple Creek, Nov. 28.—In the district court this afternoon a suit was filed by C. R. Orwig against his partner, W. S. Ames, to secure the appointment of a receiver and an account of all or one of them on the Jack Pot. Orwig alleges mismanagement, and recites in his complaint that Ames has been the cause of a loss in the mine, and that he may be able to secure Orwig's interest, which is three-eighths of the lease. The Orwig and Ames lease was supposed to be a most profitable one, but since Ames took over the mine the two partners have failed to agree, and miners say that this has caused them the loss of no end of money. Their present lease has only three months more to run.

ANOTHER DISPUTE—The troubles of Thomas Flannery and W. J. Donnelly who have been operating together in contract work in Victor, are shortly to be aired in the district court. Flannery today brought suit against his partner, demanding an accounting, and were revealed the nature of the dispute, which he claims is now due him.

SERIOUS CUTTING—Bertie Daily lies at her home at 2800 Broadway in a precarious condition. This morning at about 3 o'clock, in company with Solly Woods and Will Rawlins, the woman tried to force her way into the cabin occupied by Joe Veeley and his sons, who were in the building with a razor and slashed the Daily woman twice. One cut beginning at the shoulder, and almost 18 inches in length, and running diagonally across the body. Dr. Dunwoody found it necessary to put in 68 stitches before the gaping wounds could be closed. Welsh took the woman to the hospital, where she was fixed at \$1,500. Before being placed in the hands of the county hospital, Welsh swore out a warrant for the arrest of the woman, who was taken into custody with intent to murder.

PIKE'S PEAK RAILWAY—Cripple Creek, Nov. 28.—Fred Johnson, aged 33 years, while coupling between two cars at the Portland switch this evening, was in some way caught and crushed between the cars. He was soon picked up by other workmen and brought to this city on a Midland train, when he was at once taken to the Sisters hospital. After an examination it was found that his injuries consisted of a very badly sprained back, which was thought would not prove serious. Mr. Johnson is a married man, and has resided in the district for some years, while his wife, on account of poor health, resides in Denver.

PIKE'S PEAK RAILWAY—F. A. Wright, representing eastern capitalists, is spending some time in the district, gathering data on the feasibility of building a railroad from Cripple Creek to Leadville. He is in contact with the Short Line at Hooters pass. From there it will be extended to Gillet and up to the peak, following a route this side of the Cog road. Mr. Wright is well known in this district, and very largely interested around the Gillet section.

WOODMEN OFFICERS—The election of officers for the ensuing year beginning January 1, brought out a large number of voters at camp No. 157, Woodmen of the World, in Old Fellows hall, last evening. The election was a strong side fixed, and all but one of their candidates were elected. The following are the officials elected: Consul commander, William Graham; advisor, Lieutenant Peter Watt; banker, W. P. Hamby; assistant clerk, E. C. Tanberg; escort, E. F. Baker; manager, R. B. Welby.

WANTS DIVORCE—The papers were filed today in the district court for divorce between Grace M. Bettinger and William O. Bettinger. The parties were married in Victor, Wyo., in 1900. Mrs. Bettinger charges non-support, and prays for the return of her maiden name.

DEATH OF AN INFANT—Robert, the 1-year-old son of Richard Sharp, died at the home of his parents, 127 East Warren, early this morning, from diphtheria. Tomorrow funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Schofield of the Episcopal church, at the residence at 2 p. m. Interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage licenses were issued today by the county clerk to Charles J. Mahan of Victor and Miss M. Herington of the field. Miss Herington has for some time been one of the clerks in the county clerk and recorder's office in this city. Another license was issued to J. R. Neely of Victor and Miss O. C. Stoner of Lewiston, Mont., the latter couple being married by Justice McCullah later in the afternoon. The groom is a son of Senator McCulloch of this city.

GOLDFIELD MAN WAS THE VICTIM OF ASSAULT—Victor, Dec. 1.—Silas Dennick, aged about 50 years, was assaulted near the Goldfield mine, about 7 o'clock this evening. A masked man entered the cabin of Dennick, and said something to him, but on account of the mask, the victim did not understand him, asking him what he said. At that the robber made a jump, hitting him several times with his fist, and after quite a hard fight, floored the old man. Then jumping on his chest, pulling out a gun, began beating him over the head.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?
This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try **Jell-O**, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! No baking! Add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

CONDITION AT TELLURIDE—A. Alexander and Joseph Ferrera, now residing in Victor, have for some months been working in the mines at Telluride, returning to the district yesterday afternoon, where their families have resided for some time. In speaking of conditions at Telluride, both gentlemen say that a great feeling has been aroused there by the murder of Manager Collins and that the district attorney will be spared to apprehend the murderer or murderers. Both men insist, however, that it is not the work of the union, saying that nine out of every ten men there talk to each other in the matter, were just as anxious and determined as anybody else that the assassins should be brought to speedy justice.

RESUMPTION OF WORK ON THE AJAX MINE—Victor, Colo., Dec. 28.—After working on the Portland mine, was injured this evening when crossing the F. and C. C. railway tracks. About 8 o'clock A. M. Leod, residing on South Second street, returning from his work at the Portland mine, when reaching the F. and C. C. tracks, a long string of freight cars was standing across the tracks, and he was unable to get over the cars. Just as he placed his right foot on the bumpers, they jumped together, crushing his foot to a jelly. He was immediately taken to his home where medical aid was given, but late tonight it was given out by the doctors in attendance, that amputation would be necessary, saying that it would probably be two or three days before the operation took place.

AXJX RESUMED—The Ajax mine, near Goldfield, was closed down a few days ago, when its compressor met with a serious mishap, damaged with a full force tonight. The damage to the machinery was caused by its becoming unstable and falling over. The mine is now being played with each impact of the pistons. The Ajax employs about 230 men, all of whom will be at work in the next two shifts. This mine is a heavy producer, and carries very high grade ore in several stops.

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NAVAL RECRUITS—Since the recruiting station for the navy has been established here, several days ago, have made application, whose ages average about 18. Commander Morton is in charge, and is highly pleased with the success here so far. A large number of mechanics have also applied for assignments, they being principally machinists.

MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE—"Individualism in Revivals" was the subject of a paper read by the Ministerial alliance meeting today by D. D. Woodward of the Mesa Baptist church.

PUEBLO

STOLE A TEAM TO HELP HIS MOTHER

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 28.—Fred Boggs, who several weeks ago stole a team of horses from H. Loomer of Nepeseta, and sold them in Pueblo, was this morning sentenced by Judge Voorhees to from five to ten years in the penitentiary. He pleaded guilty and offered no excuse to the court, but through his attorney stated that he had been in the penitentiary once and that his parents had spent a great deal of money to help him. He is 22 years of age, and will be released in five years, his record in the penitentiary is sufficiently good.

OVER THE LINE—A survey made by the city engineer today develops the fact that through some mistake of the contractor Mr. Kink's new apartment house is 2 1/2 inches on Lawyer Glenn's lot. What this added complication will result in is only a matter of conjecture. Meanwhile, material for the thirty foot fence, which the lawyer intends to erect, has been delivered. City Attorney Galligan avers that if Glenn attempts to build the proposed barrier, he can be arrested for doing so.

MARRIAGE LICENSE—A marriage license was issued to Frank A. Wells and Martha A. Russell, both of Pueblo.

DIVORCE CASES—The following divorce cases were filed in the county court today: Harry J. Canada against C. M. Canada; J. D. Harkness against Emma Harkness; Agnes Sorenson against Rasmus Sorenson.

CHEMICAL CO.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the county clerk for the Schon Chemical company. It is capitalized for \$50,000, with shares at \$1 each. The incorporators are L. Schon, John Klein and William Klingstein. The object of the company is to manufacture remedies, medical preparations and conduct a general chemical business in Pueblo.

RUNAWAY ARRESTED—This evening Detectives Day and Wilson arrested a black buck and a 12-year-old boy wanted by her parents at Walsenburg. Her mother is expected up tonight to take her home.

TOEN CRUSHED—William Graham, a steel works employe, will lose three toes as the result of a heavy pile falling on them today.

TIN PLATE MILLS—The progress of construction on the tin plate and sheet mills is good, foundations being done already. The plant is located two miles south of the city, and will cover over 35 acres of ground. Whole train loads of material and machinery are being unloaded every day. The plate mill will be 70 feet long, and the sheet mill 140 feet. The two mills will employ 1,500 skilled mechanics.

STEEL RAILS FOR THE MOFFAT ROAD—Pueblo, Dec. 1.—C. H. Hick, proprietor of the Bessemer Novelty works, together with two well-filled trucks and a valise, has gone west to assist in getting the information she desires. Mrs. Hick has sworn out a warrant for his arrest. She wired Leadville, but was informed that Mr. Hick had left there for California. Then she applied to Sheriff Beaman to take the matter up. She claims her husband took a gold watch worth \$200, and an \$800 violin, and that her husband had left when he departed this life. The lady claims that it is a case of desertion, and seeks a divorce on that ground. She asks for \$250 for attorney's fees and other expenses. The couple came here from Leadville about five months ago.

RAILS FOR MOFFAT—The first order for 80-pound steel rails for Moffat's Denver & Northwestern railroad, has just been turned out by the steel works here. The order was not a large one, but others are expected to follow soon.

DIED—William P. Lytle, a brother of Robert F. Lytle, cashier of the First National bank, died in this city yesterday, aged 56 years. About 18 years ago he was an attaché of the First National. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 10 o'clock from West Brothers & Whitten's parlors, and will be private.

NEW COMPANY—The Apex Mutual Gold Mining and Milling company is a new company, articles of incorporation of which were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The incorporators are E. H. Osgood, W. S. McNamara and E. W. Lorimer, all of Pueblo. The capitalization is placed at \$50,000. The company will operate in Colorado, and the office will be in Pueblo.

IN LA JUNTA—Judge Voorhees of the district court was in La Junta this morning, trying a \$300,000 water case. He arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and devoted the afternoon to divorce business.

MARRIAGE LICENSE—A marriage license was today issued to Eldred C. Abel and Anna E. Bradford, both of Pueblo.

SIX DIVORCES—In just two hours and a half today, six divorces were granted by the district court. They were Richard Jackson against Jennie R. Jackson; Josie Washington against George Washington; L. Nelson against Charles J. Nelson; Frank Sorenson against Anna K. Sorenson; Catherine Hansen against Jacob Hansen and Cecil Seward against Albert C. Seward. In the last mentioned case, the applicant for a divorce stated that they were married in Denver and that her husband went away and stayed three years and then came back to her and stayed three weeks. The last time he left was one break fast time, when he asked her to get up and go to breakfast with him, and she stated that she wasn't ready. The husband went to breakfast and hasn't returned as yet, although that's been several years ago.

VISITED STEEL WORKS—Thirty gentlemen, including the Schuch of Mines and Goldens, were visitors at the steel works today, and were shown through the departments, with their satisfaction.

SALVATION OFFICERS—Captain and Miss Omann of the Salvation army are to soon leave Pueblo and take up the work at Kansas City, Mo. A farewell service will be held in their honor by the army on Thursday evening, at which time Captain L. R. Lyster of the Volunteers of America will assist with a lecture.

ASYLUM BOARD—The state board of asylum commissioners will meet here tomorrow at the office of Superintendent Bussey at the asylum.

NAVAL RECRUITS—Since the recruiting station for the navy has been established here, several days ago, have made application, whose ages average about 18. Commander Morton is in charge, and is highly pleased with the success here so far. A large number of mechanics have also applied for assignments, they being principally machinists.

MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE—"Individualism in Revivals" was the subject of a paper read by the Ministerial alliance meeting today by D. D. Woodward of the Mesa Baptist church.

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FOR CHRISTMAS

ANY READER of this paper who will send THREE or MORE NEW subscribers to THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, between now and December 31st, may retain 50c from each PAID SUBSCRIPTION. Price, \$1.00 per year, IN ADVANCE.

WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs

ARMSTRONG CRITICIZES PRESENT IRRIGATION LAWS

Denver, Nov. 20.—Superintendent of Irrigation James J. Armstrong has made his annual report to the board of irrigation laws and suggests that they be changed. The report follows:

Denver, Colo., Nov. 20, 1902. Hon. Addison J. McLean, State Engineer, Colorado.

Dear Sir:—In submitting this annual report of the operations of the irrigation department in Division No. 1, I wish to make some remarks on the work of our irrigation laws and the effect of the present system of irrigation on the service of this office, and also on the interests of the farmers and stock owners in the different districts in this division.

In the first place, the past season will go on record as the driest year that Colorado has known since irrigation has been practiced in the state, and while the lack of rains added to the great scarcity of water, has been very injurious to the farming interests, it has also been a fruitful cause of litigation by bringing up questions of priority and the proper use of priorities which were never before thought of.

It is becoming understood that the value of water for irrigation is very much above the price that has been set upon it, consequently the very best legal talent is being employed to secure the right to use the water by junior appropriators, very often to the injury of older and senior appropriators. A favorite procedure in this line of action is in obtaining the issuance from the courts of a writ of temporary injunction, restraining the officers of the irrigation department from enforcing the laws made and provided for the proper distribution of water for irrigation purposes. Especially is this true where the interests of one irrigation district come in conflict with those of another. This office has been seriously increased in the performance of its duties during the past season by this trick, for it is a trick, although a legal one, whereby a canal company, or district, can hold the water in which they are not entitled for a period of time and, when a hearing is had, ask for a dismissal of complaint and the dissolution of the injunction on payment of costs, which they can well afford to pay. I would suggest that something be done to remedy this, either by the coming legislature, or by a ruling of the supreme court on an appeal case covering this question.

The right of old canals to extend and enlarge their capacity so as to enable them to appropriate and take from the streams the full amount of water desired to them at a date 20 or 30 years ago, and apply such water to a territory recently brought under cultivation; also the right to sell and transfer to new districts, or portions of districts, the right to old ditches but never appropriated and used by them, to the injury of intermediate appropriators are questions which should be settled, so that the old appropriators and prospective investors in irrigation enterprises may know on what ground they stand in this line.

The past season has again demonstrated the great importance of the storage reservoirs that are in operation in the northern section of this division, as under all such ditches that have been supplied with water for late irrigation from the source, the yield of all crops has been fully up to the average, while under those ditches which have been without this supply, the yield has fallen far below, and in some instances has been an almost total failure.

There has been, in this division, during the past season, about 12,000 acres devoted to the cultivation of the

soil, but, with the prospect of double or triple the amount next year, and nearly all the land is given to the raising of potatoes. Products such as cabbages, onions and other vegetables and fruits are cultivated quite as extensively; also alfalfa, which is required for the raising of stock and sheep and shorn cattle. These need water for late irrigation, still further emphasizing the necessity of saving all the available water in storage reservoirs, and also convincing us of the necessity of protecting and saving our forests, which are the natural mountain reservoirs. The greatest efforts in this direction are imperative and should be made by every citizen irrespective of his occupation.

This office has received tabulated reports from all of the district commissioners in Division No. 1 and reports from eight of them giving detailed accounts of operations in the several districts; with your permission these are made a part of this report. These reports, with the exception of those from the three irrigation districts, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, North Park, all tell the same story of the great scarcity of water. In these districts, however, the only use made of the water is for irrigating new lands, and the supply has been amply sufficient.

A summary of these tabulated reports shows a length of ditches in this division of 2,060 miles. A maximum capacity of ditches and water carried of 19,267,711 cubic feet per second, the highest number of days water was carried being 321.

The number of acres that can be irrigated from all of these ditches is 1,084,251. The number of acres that are actually irrigated is 730,375. The number of acres of alfalfa, 193,939. The number of acres of grain, 126,721. The number of acres of fruit, 126,721. The number of acres of beet, 126,721. The number of acres of potatoes, 126,721. The number of acres of other crops, 126,721.

The reports of expenses for maintenance are neither full nor satisfactory; seven of the commissioners making no report on this matter. The reports of the other eight commissioners foot up a total of \$100,256.65. For further information as to the operation of the commissioners in their respective districts you are respectfully referred to their reports, which are herewith submitted.

In closing I wish to express my thanks to all the officers and employees of the department for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me during the past year. Respectfully submitted, James J. Armstrong, Superintendent Irrigation Division No. 1, Colorado.

MORE THAN TWO TO ONE IN FAVOR OF RUSH BILL

Denver, Colo., Nov. 20.—The Rush bill giving home rule to the city of Denver, received the phenomenal majority of 25,883 out of a total vote of 85,547. There were 59,750 votes in its favor, and 55,767 against it. Judge Palmer dissolved the temporary injunction restraining Governor Orman from issuing his proclamation declaring the bill in effect, and the governor announced this evening that on Monday he would issue the proclamation and make the necessary appointments.

The state board of canvassers began its work this morning, and during the day completed the count on the constitutional amendment known as the

Rush bill. There was a noticeable disposition on the part of the majority of the board to crowd the count on this amendment. Every other count was left alone and all efforts seemed to be bent to close this as rapidly as possible. No one, save the members of the board, knew exactly why the rush was being made, but all were of the opinion that the governor wished to complete the count and issue his proclamation before another court could serve him with an injunction. When the count was completed, the governor ordered the secretary of the board to prepare the affidavit showing the votes cast. When the legal blanks were produced, it was found that they contained spaces for the filling in of the vote on all the amendments, and that all of the votes would necessarily have to be certified to at the same time. A consultation was held by a majority of the board, and the secretary was ordered to erase all of the blanks in reference to the other amendments, but later, Governor Orman announced to the press representatives in waiting that the proclamation would not be issued until Monday. He stated that it would be impossible to prepare the affidavit, issue the proclamation and appoint the necessary officials tonight. The vote on the amendment by counties showed that practically all of them are in favor of the amendment. Conegos has the largest per cent of votes against it, being 1,118 against, and 135 for. The vote follows:

County	For	Against
Arapahoe	21,355	16,730
Archuleta	237	59
Back	18	75
Bent	128	143
Boulder	1,792	1,121
Chaffee	692	212
Cheyenne	54	24
Clear Creek	282	154
Conejos	135	1,118
Costilla	265	115
Crow	301	70
Delta	554	198
Dolores	157	18
El Paso	297	102
Eagle	102	102
Elbert	222	225
El Paso	4,282	656
Front	1,292	122
Garfield	861	172
Gilpin	475	25
Grand	475	25
Gunnison	771	141
Hinsdale	240	1,502
Huerfano	240	1,502
Jefferson	779	364
Kiowa	80	184
Kit Carson	80	184
Lak	1,537	330
Larimer	832	173
Las Animas	611	641
Lincoln	62	70
Logan	289	289
Mesa	1,054	237
Mineral	308	50
Montrose	174	20
Montezuma	220	22
Morgan	217	263
Morongo	217	263
Ogden	629	158
Phillips	401	110
Pueblo	1,096	27
Pueblo	732	75
Pueblo	3,471	275
Rio Blanco	115	92
Rio Grande	419	115
Rout	149	149
Saguache	488	86
San Juan	665	53
San Miguel	143	143
Sedgewick	33	90
Summit	312	123
Teller	50	50
Washington	59	59
Windsor	1,191	1,995
Yuma	92	71
Total	25,883	25,767

When the proclamation declaring that the amendment is adopted has been made, it will make a complete change in the geographical map of the state. Arapahoe county will be dispensed with, and three other counties arranged for in its stead. The governor has the appointment of the county officials in two of the counties, but for the county and city of Denver, certain officials now holding office will assume the duties, what is the duty of both the present similar officer in the city of Denver and the county of Arapahoe.

NELLIE LEWIS' MOTION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW DENIED

Judge Cunningham of the district court yesterday denied the motion of the plaintiff in the case of Nellie Lewis vs. J. C. Helm, W. D. A. Lombard and J. Reid Crowell for a new trial, rendering judgment on the verdict and the case will now go to the court of appeals. The appeal bond was fixed at \$250 with 30 days in which to file it, and the bill of exceptions must be filed within 60 days.

Nellie Lewis secured judgment for \$60,000 for breach of promise against the late Sam Strong. The judgment was compromised by Strong's widow for \$24,000. J. Reid Crowell, her chief attorney \$6,000, J. C. Helm and W. D. A. Lombard, her other attorneys, \$3,000 each, it being claimed that this settlement was satisfactory to all concerned. Then Miss Lewis sued the attorneys for \$4,000, claiming that she had been forced to take anything under threat of not getting anything. Judge Cunningham sustained a motion for a new trial on the part of the defendants to direct a verdict for them and the plaintiff asked for a new trial upon the grounds of error on the part of the court.

In the case of Ellen M. Bentley vs. James I. Lacey and Thomas Lacey, the motion of the defendants to have the plaintiff's motion for a new trial denied was denied, and the case was given 30 days in which to answer. The plaintiff is suing to recover money alleged to have been lost by her husband over the defendants' game table, in the case of Ada Linnett vs. the Exchange Building association, the motion of the plaintiff to strike part of the defendants' answer was denied; the

demurrer of the plaintiff to the answer was overruled and the plaintiff given 10 days to reply.

In the case of the Houston Lumber company vs. Mahlon Lichty, et al., a suit on a mechanic's lien, judgment was rendered by the court in favor of the plaintiff. Notice of appeal to the court of appeals was given.

The case of the Columbia Savings & Loan association vs. C. P. Sherman was set for January 8.

The case of Albert Allen vs. the Newton Lumber company was set for January 6.

The case of P. D. Erickson vs. Mattie A. Swaney was set for January 5.

The case of Joseph York vs. H. A. Seurr was set for January 6.

MORE WARRANTS ISSUED FOR LOCAL DRUGGISTS.

When is a soda fountain and how? Also why? Likewise a not why not? These questions of ambiguity may enter into the trial of F. W. Korschmeier and E. B. Beeson, constituting the firm of Korschmeier & Beeson, and of James Briggs and C. G. Cotton, who compose the firm of Briggs & Cotton, all druggists. These gentlemen were served with city warrants yesterday accusing them of violating the city ordinances relating to the sale of liquor in drug stores, and they had their trial yesterday afternoon. J. A. Ward of the A. J. Ward Drug company, and Charles Zolbert of the Robinson Drug company, who were arrested some time ago, were also to have been tried yesterday, but their cases were continued until Wednesday.

The violation of the law is alleged to have taken place away last October, the charges against Korschmeier & Beeson and Briggs & Cotton are of more recent occurrence. It being alleged that on Saturday an investigation proved that they were direct interference with the election of W. A. Lombard and S. H. Kinsley as defending all the accused druggists, while City Attorney J. W. Shear is acting as prosecuting attorney. The trial yesterday afternoon was before Magistrate Hammond in the police court and consisted of the hearing of the testimony of City Detective Joel Atkinson and Gregory and of Mr. Korschmeier himself. The detectives testified to the finding of bottled wine in closer proximity to the soda fountain than the law permits in Korschmeier & Beeson's store and also to the finding of liquor in Briggs & Cotton's store. A large bottle of Angelica wine was shown as evidence against Korschmeier & Beeson and a small bottle of grape juice was the evidence shown against Briggs & Cotton. It is claimed that the grape juice is not intoxicating and the city authorities will have an analysis made to show that it is. Mr. Korschmeier in his testimony stated that the Angelica wine is not regarded as intoxicating and this wine will also be subjected to an analysis to prove to the contrary if possible.

As a portion of the defense to be set up Attorney Kinsley drew from Mr. Korschmeier the statement that the soda fountain proper is the cash which contains the soda water and which, in the store of Korschmeier & Beeson, is in the cellar, according to the witness. He admitted that the generally accepted term soda fountain applies to the place where people get their drinks. However, as Mr. Kinsley stated that the Angelica wine is not regarded as intoxicating and this wine will also be subjected to an analysis to prove to the contrary if possible.

Arguments on the case will be heard Wednesday. There is no doubt but that the cases will be appealed if the decision of the police magistrate is adverse to the defendants.

CORPORAL ROBBINS. Colorado Springs has added another name to her roll of soldier dead. Early yesterday morning, in a little eight days he has been watched over tenderly by the father who gave him up when he responded to his country's call, Corporal Herbert F. Robbins listened to the beating of "taps" at the close of life's day. His death was sudden, even though it came after nearly two years.

When the call for volunteers for the regular army was issued four years ago, to organize an army to replace the volunteers then serving in the Philippines, Herbert Robbins, then 18 years of age, responded. He enlisted in Denver with the Thirty-fourth U. S. infantry and served his two years in the Philippines. Upon leaving the regular army he re-enlisted with a detachment of native scouts and it was his intention to complete that term of enlistment and then locate in business in Manila. His health broke down while still in the service, how-

ever, and upon securing his discharge he started for the United States. He arrived in Colorado Springs about a year ago, physically wrecked. Two months ago he was sent to Hot Springs, Arkansas, in the hope that the treatment he could get there would improve him. He found no relief, however, and a week ago he was sent home to his father in this city.

Yesterday his father, M. F. Robbins, who is in the employ of the Broadmoor Hotel company, advised that he must put his son in a better protected place than he had. He went to secure a neighbor to remain with the sick soldier until he could arrange matters to give him better care, but upon returning to his tent he found his son very low and death came a short time later. No arrangements for the funeral have been made. The body has been brought to Colorado Springs. Funeral announcement will be made later.

MOTION FILED FOR CHANGE OF VENUE.

A. P. Alley was fined \$5 and costs by Justice McCelland yesterday on a charge of assaulting Amy Goad, 14 years old. He immediately gave notice of appeal to the county court. The charge was preferred by the father of the Goad girl.

Alley had a contract for carrying the children of the Franciscan school district to their homes yesterday. A short time ago Alley is alleged to have inflicted corporal punishment upon the Goad girl with a horsewhip. He admitted having struck her three times, but claimed that she deserved it because she had "sassed" him. C. L. McKesson, who defended Alley, held that Alley is a regular official of the school district and as such was endowed with the same powers to inflict necessary punishment as the teacher would have. Justice McCelland denied that he was right and said that even the powers of the school teachers in that direction are very limited. He therefore assessed the defendant the amount stated.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF W. S. STRATTON.

According to an inventory filed in the county court yesterday the household property and personal effects of the late Winfield Scott Stratton did not amount to nearly as much as the popular impression. The total value of the property placed at \$6,965.69, although this is probably less than the real worth.

Under the terms of the will of the millionaire the household property goes to Carl Stratton Chamberlain. It is at the late home, 115 North Weber street, and the inventory was made by William Lloyd, Carl Stratton Chamberlain and Harry Stratton. The son of the deceased, who is contesting the will, it covers every article, no matter how small, in the whole house, and it shows that the millionaire was not averse to being surrounded by some little luxury, which shatters another popular idea. There were numerous pictures and bric-a-brac about the house and the furniture is not rated very high. There is a list of household linen included in the inventory, which was prepared by Mrs. C. B. Stratton's sister and is quite long. The inventory of the office of the deceased indicates that the most costly furniture in the house was used there. A desk costing \$400 is about the most expensive article of furniture named.

The deceased had very little jewelry, apparently. There are several souvenir coins and badges mentioned in the list, including a Pike's Peak Press club badge, for which Mr. Stratton himself furnished the gold. Quite a number of articles of jewelry such as the ordinary man possesses, are mentioned and none of them is very costly. One watch is valued at \$100 and two real pearl shirt studs valued at \$350 each constitute the most valuable articles of the list.

The inventory shows that the millionaire kept a small sized arsenal. It included two Winchester repeaters, one No. 12 shot gun of the Winchester repeating character, one Marlin rifle, two small rifles of 22 caliber, two target pistols, two automatic Colt's revolvers, the pattern being the very latest make of revolver, one Colt's 45-caliber revolver, one Smith & Wesson hammerless revolver and one small 22-caliber revolver. A large number of cartridges to fit the various guns are also included. Rather a low estimate is placed on the weapons if they are of the pattern the names indicate.

The millionaire also had a very extensive library, the value of which is problematical. It would probably cost a much greater sum to purchase the list, it would bring just now. The names of the books indicate that the deceased was a very deep reader. There are many works on subjects as history, political economy, philosophy, hypnotism, religion, etc., and the names of many of the popular novels of the day, such as "When Knighthood Was in Flower," appear.

HIS LAST CHANCE.—N. B. Williams, owner of the Last Chance saloon in Foxe gulch, was brought before the police judge tonight for running a saloon without a license. The case is set for tomorrow afternoon, when Williams will endeavor to show why he should not comply with the law.

ZIMMERMAN'S CHICAGO BAKERY

109 South Tejon Street. Visitors to Colorado Springs will find at the above place the best and cheapest Restaurant, lunch and bakery in the city.

The Colorado Springs Sanatorium

Uses Exclusively the Famous Water of—

The Dr. Horn Mineral Springs

Colorado Springs, Colo.

A URIC ACID SOLVENT and

A specific cure for all kidney troubles and resulting effects such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatia and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout.

ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate	1.25
Sodium sulphate	.40
Sodium chloride	1.60
Sodium carbonate	1.75
Calcium carbonate	7.32
Magnesium carbonate	3.38
Silica	.62
Oxide of iron and aluminum	.47

Figures given are grains per gallon. (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

For information regarding the Sanatorium of Springs, write to

Dr. T. G. Horn, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Paint Your Houses
Paper Your Rooms
Frame Your Pictures

SEND ORDERS TO OR CALL ON

Brown Wall Paper & Paint Company

213 North Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Samples furnished and MAIL orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Colorado College

The oldest institution for higher education in the west. Founded at Colorado Springs, 1874. Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning courses of study, room and board, physical culture, etc., apply to Wm. F. Slocum, President, or Edward S. Parsons, Dean.

For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director of Art Department.

Cutler Academy

Cutler Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address M. C. GILE, Principal.

WANTED

Men to learn the Barber Trade. Eight weeks completes. Positions guaranteed. Write for particulars. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Denver, Colo. or Dallas, Tex.

For Mange, Scabbies, Lice, Insects

Use non-poisonous disinfectant. Kye-omulion, a cattle and sheep dip; this is effective and safe; can be used cold; sure death to insects of all kinds and excels as a spray for trees and shrubs.

WM. CLARK, Florist, Agent for El Paso County. Manufactured by the ANTISEPTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

722 15th St., Denver, Colo.

CHICAGO AND BACK \$31.50. Via the Rock Island system, Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2. Ticket office 2 Pike's Peak avenue.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

THE POPULAR LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE. *****

Reaches all the Principal Towns and Mining Camps in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

The Only Line Passing Through Salt Lake City Enroute to the Pacific Coast.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS

BETWEEN DENVER AND

CRIPPLE CREEK	SALT LAKE CITY
LEADVILLE	OGDEN
GLENWOOD SPRINGS	PORTLAND
GRAND JUNCTION	SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO

DINING CARS Service a la Carte On all through trains.

RUSSELL HARMING, Vice Pres. Denver, Colo.
A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr. Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

J. M. HERBERT, Manager, Denver, Colo.
S. H. BABCOCK, Asst. Gen. Traffic Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Money in Wind

To the Farmer and Stock Raiser

A. C. KOOGLE, (Phone 192 Olive) 1455 Wazee St., Denver, Colorado.

Artesian Well Contractor.

Wind Mills, Pumps, Tanks, Irrigating Pumps, Pipes, Well Casings, Repairs and Supplies. Agent for

LOWELL WIND MILL.

Best in the market. Write for prices.

The Lowell Wind Mill

Best in the market. Write for prices.

In 1887, municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba, and school suffrage in British Columbia and South Australia. In 1888, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year, Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In 1888, England gave women county suffrage, and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1889, county suffrage was given to the women of Scotland, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in Quebec. In 1890, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1893, school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand.

In 1894, school suffrage and municipal suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895, full suffrage was granted in South Australia to women both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage was granted to women both married and single in the women of Ireland were given the right to vote for all officers except members of parliament; Minne-

manity, as it exists all about her? If not, I should say to her that therein lay, as I believe, her full and joyous emancipation from the sorrows of loneliness.

✱ ✱ ✱

"If you are perfectly selfish, and perfectly good-natured, you can get all you want in this world," some one remarked, and the assertion is, on the whole, true. If you are a *good-natured* person, your selfishness goes a long way, and when selfishness is added they undoubtedly make a strong team, says the New York Tribune. "I know a man," he said, "who is so good-natured and so unselfish, he is immensely popular, and has more invitations to desirable houses than he can accept, and when there he always gets the best. The best horse is always given him a ride, he manages to have the most desirable seat at dinner. If he keeps people waiting he is never blamed, and so it goes on about everything, but what people do not understand is that he is not a *good-natured* selfish, and is always looking out for number one; but he does it in such a charming way, and has such a delightful

Never had a penny or money enter in her
kingdom fair.

So we sing the songs the children sing
and play the games they play
And we wander in the golden land of
Make-Believe today.

—R. M. E. in St. James Gazette

Thanksgiving.

Inside, the grand church organ pealed
And sweet voices their praises sang;
Broad-loft and Satan lolled at ease,
While the belfry music rang.

Outside, the wind blew bitter cold,
A lonely street waif stood
Hard by the door, with wondering eyes,
In need of clothes and food.

The preacher in his robes of white
Gave thanks in long-drawn prayer;
Broad-loft and Satan bowed their heads—
Gave thanks, each, for his share.

The little stranger out-of-doors
In garments soiled and rent,
Peeped on into the great, wide world,
And wondered what it meant.

—J. Hammond Brown, in December Lippincott.

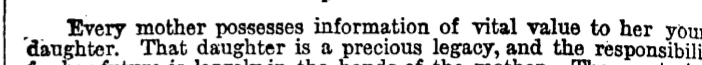


A lot of fur sets are to be worn this winter, consisting of muff, neckpiece and hat. There will be modish fur hats to be used without neckpiece and muff. The color of the fur is to be a dark green hat, with the under part of the brim trimmed with lines of sable and the trimming on the crown a scarf of green mousseline edged with sable. The neckpiece is a wide, soft collar of er and the hat drops down in the back in becoming fashion, with the scarf ends reaching to the shoulders. Hats are astonishingly large and picture gowns are to be worn. The most popular is a moderate size toque that will be comfortable in the face of the autumn winds.

Fur garments promise to be elaborately trimmed, not only with other furs, but with vests and bands of embroidered velvet. There are many forms of the short garment, some of which seem to be the most popular. They are to be styled to be worn over a long, loose, stole. There is no reason to think the long circular cape is coming back this season, but there are several forms of

The gloomy thing it once was. The dense, disfiguring stuffs once used for the making of the dresses and the textures whose delicate tuckings, drawn threads and full silk needlework are a agreeable change from the former formless accumulations of English crepe. This is the figure of a woman to whose contentment, indeed, has been banished with other things which have had their day. Except to trim the gowns of old-fashioned grandmothers and other damedes, the only place for the stuffs is in the museum, the most fragile nun's veiling, and dull finished chiffons having taken the place of it for bonnets and veils. The new dress is devoid of cap, that somewhat too ostentatious ruff, which, on the face, is now, so to speak, on the shelf. Elderly women may wear these caps if they wish, but for the bearded ones, it is better to suggest the possibility of a future, consistent with the fashion. "A young widow should wear nothing which makes her conspicuous," explains the fashion-mongers in defense of this restriction.

Nevertheless, little collars and cuffs of sheer white lawn are allowed, and those who run may read their meanings.



**Case of a New York Girl of Interest
to Every Mother and Daughter
in the Land.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I hope you will publish this letter, for I want mothers to know how much good your medicine did my young daughter. Her health broke down about six months ago, and although she is now well, she

SPECIAL ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN FREE.
 From her vast experience in treating female ills, extending over 20 years, Mrs. Pinkham has gained a knowledge which is untold value to every ailing young woman. Her advice never fails to help. If you need such help write her. Address Lynn, Mass.

From her vast experience in treating female ills, extending over 20 years, Mrs. Pinkham has gained a knowledge which is

It is well to remember these facts when some druggist tries to persuade you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as **Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**; so do not experiment with untried medicines, but insist upon the one you know is best.

Half-mourning, as it is now known, is often a combination of black and white that anybody might wear. For example, a radiantly charming gown of square meshed net may be built upon a foundation of dull finished white tulle.

conceal'd not. At the throat of the simple waltz there is a tucked cravat of the same.

CHILDREN'S
COOKIES



There was a little kitten once
Who was of dogs afraid;
And being by no means a dunce,
His plans he boldly made.

He said, "It's only on the land
That dogs are so afraid;
I'll go and see what I can find
That I can take to sea."

Margaret looked at her, as she said
The first-place, though there was no
There now, because it was summer.
Had sat there just so, night after night
Ever since Margaret could remember
Why, she must be as old as the hills.

He bought a cat-boat, hired a crew,
And one fine summer day
Triumphantly his flag he flew,
And gaily sailed away.

But in mid-ocean one midnight—
"Margaret, Margaret!"

"Alack!" the kitten cried, "alack!
This is no paltry pup!
An ocean greyhound's on my track—
I may as well give up!"
—Carolyn Wells, in the October St. Nicholas.



commerce between France and Russia was well established, the fur became a fashionable wardrobe. The Empress Eugénie brought about a cult for sable and the way to the fashionable beauty and the "petit gris" became rather looked upon as a fur belonging to elderly women. In the 1920s, the fur was comfortable garments. It remained in

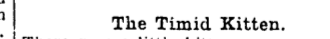
models of elaborate visiting suits made entirely of this fur. The markings are used to suggest the fashionable three parts to a skirt or to give an air to the jacket. The jackets or coats are made with reversible fronts, showing elaborate linings.

gris" is that which has the dark markings, but some of the plain gray is also effective. It might be a dangerous choice for a blonde, for it best sets off brilliant coloring and dark eyes. Yet some women with gray hair look attractive in it. Gray is always a difficult

of the brim trimmed with lines of sable and the trimming on the crown a scarf of green mousseline, edged with sable. The knot, of course, is wonderfully clever and the hat drops down in the back in becoming fashion, with the scarf and reaching to the shoulders. Hats of things which have had their day. Except to trim the gowns of old-fashioned grandmamas and other dandies of "settled" tastes, it is now but rarely seen, the most fragile nun's veil and dull finished chiffons having taken the place of the dainty leavers.

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That dogs run after me,
So I will buy a cat-boat, and
I'll sail away to sea."

He bought a cat-boat, hired a crew
And one fine summer day
Triumphantly his flag he flew,

"Oh, what is that?" the kitten said.
The pilot said: "I fear

—Carolyn Wells, in the October St. Louis.

and For n of on a
Have you ever heard of "The Business Society?" It was a new idea Margaret May, when a friend asked to join it.

Margaret was quite ready to be so her name was entered on the list "The Happiness Society."

The first day circumstances certainly favored the new member. An umbrella rose to a dear lover of flowers.

In these days Margaret began to think that little unexpected opportunities were all about her, and was the more disappointed when the day of the week came, to find that body at all seemed to want anything that she could do.

She went, just at nightfall, into the family sitting room, and there was one there but her old grandmother. She had always taken her grandmother's word for granted. Surely grandmother had everything that such an old lady could possibly want; and the

into the girl's mind that old people at last; and she wondered just how house would seem when grandma by the fire-place no longer. How some the room would look!

A sudden little ache pricked Mary's heart. She knelt down by

And so Margaret knew that the opportunity had sprung up, just where she was not looking for it, beside the hearth at home.—(Louise Chandler Moulton)

Grow old along with me
The best is yet to be.

The last of life, for which the first
made;
Our times are in his hands,
Who saith, "A whole I planned."
Youth shows but half; trust God; age
nor be afraid."

THE STRIKERS' STORY



M'TERZA STRUCK WITH A SINGLE ARM WHEN THE SAVAGES CLOSED TOO THICK

WASHINGTON LETTER

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Published Every Thursday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OR THE WOLCOTT GANG.

THE GANG AND CORPORATION influences that are now at work endeavoring to secure the re-election of Senator Wolcott to the United States senate, and to control the organization of the lower house of the assembly in his behalf, care nothing for the pledges that have been made to the people, they are utterly indifferent to the future welfare of the Republican party, and they are wholly at variance with every element of good government and clean politics.

The remnants of the old Wolcott gang, repudiated by the people, condemned by the great majority of the Republicans of this state and rebuked by the authority of the national administration are now busily engaged in rallying its forces of political gangsters, subservient federal office holders, and corporation agents for the purpose of securing by threats, by intimidation, by bribery, by falsehood and by every other infamous artifice known to the gang politicians the pledges of Republican senators and representatives-elect to support the Wolcott gang program, which is:

To elect a Wolcott gang speaker of the lower house of the assembly;

To dispossess the Democratic representatives-elect from Arapahoe county and the float districts of which Arapahoe county forms a part, regardless of what may be proven as to the magnitude of the Democratic frauds;

To re-elect Mr. Wolcott as the United States senator to succeed Mr. Teller;

And to re-establish the Wolcott gang in control of the federal, assembly and state patronage, and also in control of the Republican party organization in this state.

In order to accomplish these objects the agents and members of the Wolcott gang are declaring to Republican representatives-elect:

That a majority of the lower house of the assembly is already pledged to Wolcott upon the questions of organization, United States senatorship, and the distribution of assembly patronage and the course of state legislation;

That Mr. Wolcott controls the federal patronage in this state and will use it to promote his personal ambitions;

That no representative in the assembly who opposes Wolcott can command any patronage for his friends or can secure any legislation for his constituents;

And that the Wolcott gang has it in its power to make it exceedingly uncomfortable in various ways for anyone who dares to be a man enough to resist its demands and its orders.

Every influence that can be brought to bear in every possible way by powerful corporations and skillful political schemers is being used to influence these members-elect, and there might be danger that some of them would yield if it were not so well known how the people of the state stand upon these matters.

So far as the Wolcott claim that he already controls the house is concerned, it ought to be clear to anyone of ordinary intelligence that if this were true, there would not be so much time and money spent just now in running from place to place trying to secure pledges from unwary Republican senators and representatives-elect.

THE PLAIN ISSUE IS WOLCOTT OR THE PARTY.

The re-establishment of the Wolcott gang, and the re-election of Mr. Wolcott as United States senator, involving as these things do the wanton and flagrant violation of solemn pledges made to the people by the regular Republican organization, would justify merit the condemnation of the people of the state and the party would certainly receive it.

No man who helps by his vote in the assembly to bring about such a result can ever hope again to receive the endorsement of his constituents.

The Republican party has won because it was strong enough to overthrow the gang and to banish the gangsters.

If it is not strong enough to keep the gangsters out and to maintain its organization free from their control, it cannot possibly hope to maintain the position it has secured.

NO ONE KNOWS THIS BETTER THAN THE WOLCOTT GANGSTERS, BUT THEY DO NOT CARE.

"After me, the deluge."

They are not working for the benefit of the state.

They are not working for the benefit of the party.

They are not working to reform existing abuses, to promote the cause of good government, or to build up political institutions that will be a credit to their authors and a permanent benefit to the people.

They do not care anything about the observance of political morality, or the keeping of pledges to the people.

They are working for themselves.

If they can get back into the saddle and control the party and the state for the next few years, they are willing to take chances for the future.

And who can blame them for believing, that if the people now permit them to regain their control after all that has happened, they may safely count on outweathering any storm of public opinion that may burst upon them in the future?

It is difficult for any man who is not closely in touch with political affairs to feel certain what is the truth among the many conflicting stories that come to his ears, and the various influences that are brought to bear upon him.

But there is one course that he may safely pursue.

The man who is not pledged is free, and he is ready to act according to his own will and conscience when the time comes for him to act.

If the senators and representatives-elect will hold themselves unfettered by promises of any kind until the legislature meets, they will then have an opportunity to see for themselves what is the truth, and to act for what they believe to be the real good of the state and of the Republican party.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

THE SUCCESS of the two Republican administrations in dealing with the great domestic and foreign problems that have confronted this country in the past six years is admirably indicated by the tenor and the relations of the message sent to congress by President Roosevelt yesterday.

The key note of the message is cheerful optimism; its main theme is prosperity.

President Roosevelt is a literary constructor and artist of no mean ability.

What he has to say is well said.

The subjects of which he treats are the record of national success and its attendant circumstances.

The quality of mind with which he sees and discusses them, and the conclusions to which he comes are the product of his own personal character, made up of the qualities which have gained for him the approval of his fellow countrymen, and which have not only placed him in the position he now occupies, but have enabled him to meet the tremendous duties and responsibilities of that position to the approval, probably, of a larger number of his fellow countrymen than were ever brought to the support of any former president.

If there is nothing new or startling in this message, it is because the subjects of which it treats have already been brought to the consideration of the American people frequently in the past, and because public sentiment is very well defined upon them. But President Roosevelt has an admirably clear way of setting forth the truth, and the country will profit by the good sense of his statement of present day problems and the proper treatment of them. The relation of prosperity to the growth of the trusts, and the folly of employing against them any remedy that would have a paralyzing effect upon general business, are familiar themes, but they have never been better stated than in this message.

Upon the general subject of reciprocity President Roosevelt's opinions will commend themselves to the good sense and intelligence of the people of the country. There is no need for general overturning of the tariff system, and such would be disturbing to business and disastrous in its general effects. Neither is there any desire except on the part of an inconsiderable minority of the people of the country for a departure from the protective system under which our industrial prosperity has been secured. But it is evident that there is need of adaptability to changing conditions, and that the tariff that is unchangeable through long periods of time becomes a fetter upon commerce and an injury to industry. The tariff is a business matter, and business rather than political considerations should govern its arrangement.

Unlike many messages that have been sent to congress, President Roosevelt's communication is not weighted down with lengthy extracts from the reports of the various secretaries and heads of bureaus. The recommendation, near the end of the message, of economy in public printing is observed by the president, and needless and tiresome repetition is avoided by a casual mention of those reports.

At the same time President Roosevelt has a very careful and comprehensive idea of the matters that concern the general government, and his recommendations of reforms and necessary legislation are practical and impressive. It is to serve just such purposes as these that the custom of the presidential message was instituted, and President Roosevelt comes much nearer the primitive spirit than most of his predecessors have done.

To touch upon all these points would be to summarize once more the work of the national government, for which task there is probably no one better fitted than Theodore Roosevelt.

The message reads well, and every American who is at all interested in knowing what this great country is doing, what the successes of its government are, and what are the problems that confront its statesmen, should not fail to read it.

THE RUSH BILL IN FORCE.

THE Rush amendment providing home rule for the city of Denver, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the voters of the state at the last election, has now been certified by the proper returning board, and proclaimed by the governor, according to the directions to him therein contained.

The opposition to this measure has been most persistent and stubborn, both before the legislature and before the people, and even now when the amendment has been proclaimed by the governor as a part of the constitutional law of the state, it is being most vigorously fought, and neither effort nor expense will be spared to have it declared void by the courts.

It is difficult for some people to understand how an amendment to the constitution which has been ratified by the people, can be unconstitutional. But there are two ways in which this may occur. Either the new amendment may have failed in some technical point in the procedure constitutionally required by law for its passage, or it may be defective in some point which causes it to be inconsistent with the constitution itself and the principles upon which that instrument is founded. In other words, the power of the legislature to amend the constitution is not an unlimited one, and the acts of the legislature outside of those limits are void. Of course, a part of the constitution cannot be unconstitutional, but an amendment even if passed by the legislature and ratified by the people does not and cannot become a part of the constitution if it is itself unconstitutional, either in its provisions or in the method of its adoption.

If the opposition of the Rush amendment were based merely upon technical and constitutional questions, there could be no serious objection to the course of those who have done and are still doing everything in their power to secure its nullification. But the main effort is being made by those whose selfish interests desire the maintenance of present conditions, and who are interested in the continuance of those public abuses of various kinds to which was due in large measure the ratification of the Rush amendment. The Arapahoe county ring, for instance, would find itself firmly entrenched in power for at least two years more under the old law, while under the new law its members have been pitched summarily out of office to the great satisfaction of the taxpayers and of all concerned except themselves and their allies and hirelings.

So far as the constitutional question is concerned it is entirely proper that the matter should receive careful and thorough attention, but the efforts of conspirators to defeat a reform that is overwhelmingly demanded by the people merit unsparing condemnation, and this they will receive.

Governor Orman deserves credit for his attitude in this affair. He has stood with firmness for his official rights in the matter and for the will of the people, and his course has tended also to bring that speedy decisive settlement of the affair which is desired by all except those conspirators that are hanging on to the offices and the spoils from which outraged public sentiment is seeking to drive them.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

THE short session of the Fifty-seventh congress began at noon yesterday, and as usual the first meeting was merely a matter of form.

Today the president's message will be read, and after that congress will settle down to the regular routine of business.

It is already apparent that the forecast of the congressional work published in the Gazette and elsewhere will be justified by the events. The senate will concern itself immediately with the statehood bill for Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, while the house will endeavor to do something to the trusts.

The territorial admission bill, which is approved by the people of the west unanimously and without regard to party, has the advantage of having already passed the house of representatives at the former session. If the senate ratifies it, it will go to the president direct. If the senate amends it, it will have to go back to the house for approval. A majority of the Republican senators probably are opposed to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona at the present time, while the Democrats are said to be unanimously in favor of the house bill. The question is therefore whether there are enough Republican senators to pass the house bill with the help of the Democratic votes. If not, it is probable that the senate will let Oklahoma in and keep New Mexico and Arizona out. An effort will be made to make this a party measure and to secure a senate caucus in which the Republicans will be bound by the wishes of the majority. But this can hardly be done. It is not a party, so much as a sectional question, and the western senators should refuse to be bound by caucus action in such a matter.

In the matter of the trusts, it is now evident that there will be an effort toward securing the more rigid enforcement of present laws, and possibly their amendment to make them more effective. The refusal of the Democrats to permit the passage of a constitutional amendment giving congress greater authority in these lines has stimulated the examination of the present laws, with the result that many Republicans are now of the opinion that they can handle the trusts satisfactorily, provided that sufficient money is provided for necessary investigations and prosecutions.

This is certainly a matter of great public interest and the course of the next presidential campaign will depend largely upon the success of the present congress in dealing with it.

The term of the present congress will expire by limitation next March, and therefore it will not have much time to devote to new legislation except upon the subjects already mentioned. The appropriation bills will keep the committees busy and will occupy the attention of both houses for a large part of the time.

Fortunately there is little prospect of long partisan debates or stubborn opposition to important measures. The defeat of the Democracy in the recent elections will have a dispiriting effect upon the members of that party, and whatever they may do or say in this short session will be forgotten by the country before it comes time to choose a new congress and a president in 1904.

"Boycott" is hardly a good rule to use in connection with the present football situation. The admission of an athletic association to a college league is an anomaly, and an observance of a rule that is enforced almost without exception in other states cannot be construed as invidious action against any persons or organization.

Some people in Colorado Springs seem to have waked up to the knowledge that laws are made to be enforced and that solemn pledges serving as a basis of compromise, ought to be observed. If Colorado Springs is an anti-saloon city, why should drug stores be permitted to violate both state and city laws with impunity?

The secretary of the treasury estimates that it will cost \$23,000,000 less to run the government next year than it does in the current one. This is another bad pill for the Democracy. Prosperity and economy—what a combination!

HOG FEEDING IN COLORADO.

BULLETIN No. 74 of the experiment station of the Colorado Agricultural college is devoted to the subject of "Swine Feeding in Colorado," and records the results of experiments in the line of beet pulp and sugar beets for fattening hogs, home grown grains vs. corn for fattening hogs, and other trials with corn, barley, alfalfa and beets.

The bulletin is prepared by B. C. Buffum and C. J. Griffith, the former being the agriculturist and the latter the instructor in animal husbandry at the college. It bears evidence of the scientific care and practical results that usually characterize the publications of this experiment station, and the results are summed up clearly as follows:

1. Home-grown grains fed in proper proportion to balance the ration are more valuable than corn.
2. A well-balanced ration gives better returns in every case than a poorly balanced ration, and a mixture of grains is better than a single grain fed alone.
3. Sugar beets for swine feeding were unprofitable with us, either fed alone or in combination with grain. Green pasture would probably serve the purpose of furnishing succulent food for growing pigs at less expense.
4. Sugar beets are little more than a maintenance ration when fed alone to hogs.
5. Sugar beets and sugar beet pulp proved equally valuable in our experiments and because of its cheapness and effect on growth we believe pulp may be profitable to feed to growing pigs in connection with a grain ration, or during the first part of a fattening period.
6. These experiments indicate that sugar beets may have a value of about \$1.50 per ton when fed to hogs in combination with grain.
7. Beet pulp gave a return of \$1.50 per ton when fed in combination with grain.
8. Sugar beet pulp served the same purpose in our hog rations as did sugar beets and at less expense.
9. It was necessary to mix beet pulp with grain in order to educate the pigs to eat it. We would not recommend feeding more than two pounds of pulp to a pound of grain in a ration for pigs which are from 100 to 200 pounds in weight.
10. Our trials indicate that pigs take some of the nutritive property from beets, but their principal use, as well as that of pulp, seems to be mechanical.
11. Dry alfalfa hay as roughage, may be made use of by the growing pigs. In our trials the pigs ate more grain and made more gain on a similar grain ration minus the alfalfa.
12. Comparing our results with pig feeding experiments in other states, indicates that our small grains, more especially our barley and wheat, are worth more compared with corn than similar grains raised under rainfall conditions.
13. Mixed wheat and barley ground together make a well balanced ration for pigs and one upon which they will make better growth and gain than they will on a ration composed of corn alone. The farmer in Colorado cannot ordinarily afford to sell his home-grown grain and purchase corn for fattening hogs. Wheat and barley in equal parts were worth 17 per cent. more than corn fed alone.
14. If wheat and barley are worth \$1.00 per 100 pounds, corn is worth only 83.3 cents, but many farmers sold their home-grown grains for \$1.00 to purchase corn at \$1.30.
15. There is enough food at home including grain, alfalfa pasture, by-products of dairies and beet sugar factories, to make swine growing and fattening a profitable industry on Colorado farms.

A NOTABLE VICTORY.

SOMETHING new in the history of epidemics is the hoof and mouth disease of cattle, hogs and sheep in the New England states. Not that the disease itself is new, but the department of agriculture is certainly making a record for itself in stamping out a plague, which, if not promptly suppressed, might easily extend itself throughout the entire country.

A most effective quarantine has already been established, and Secretary Wilson announces that he will ask congress for an appropriation of a million dollars, to be used if necessary in stamping out the disease, and several hundred veterinarians will be sent to the states affected in order to examine all the domestic animals and to prevent the possibility of a spread of the infection.

The success of the department in preventing what might easily become a national calamity is a victory of a kind that is fortunately growing more frequent in these days when the power of government is devoted to promoting the welfare of the people rather than to seeking the destruction of foreigners.

THE MINOR PARTIES.

IN YESTERDAY morning's Gazette there was printed the first complete statement from all the counties for all the parties represented on the ballot this year. The figures given were upon congressmen-at-large, there being six candidates in the field, representing the Republican, the Democratic, the People's party, the Socialist, the Prohibition and the Socialist-Labor parties.

The strength of these six parties as shown by the vote was as follows: Republican, 85,207; Democrat, 84,367; Socialist, 7,431; Prohibition, 3,845; People's party, 2,838; Socialist-Labor, 1,349.

The vote upon the congressmen-at-large is probably as fairly representative of the present party strength as that of any other candidate. Mr. Adams was a strong candidate for the Democrats and doubtless polled many votes that would not have gone to anyone else. Mr. Brooks proved himself to be a very strong candidate for the Republicans, as the plurality in his favor conclusively shows. The Populists were well represented by Mr. Northcutt, while the entire strength of the Socialists went to their candidate. There was no amount of factional opposition to any candidate and no fusion.

The final returns on the Bucklin Australasian tax amendments show that these were defeated by a majority of something more than two to one, the result not being different from that already stated in these columns from the partial returns. The vote upon the second amendment as given in this paper in detail yesterday morning showed that seven counties of the state voted in favor of this amendment. These were all mining counties, as follows: Clear Creek (Georgetown), Dolores (Rico), Hinsdale (Lake City), Lake (Leadville), Pitkin (Aspen), San Juan (Silverton) and Teller (Cripple Creek). In counties like Boulder and Ouray, that are both agricultural and mineral, the farmers outvoted the miners and the amendments were defeated.

The change of Colombian ministers at Washington looks as though Colombia really meant business in the Panama canal affair. And as Uncle Sam is ready to close the matter up and begin work at any time, the prospects for the canal may be said to be decidedly favorable.

Modern Conditions of the Steel Trade.
Mr. Carnegie was a very rich man in 1900, as he is now but in 1900 it was essential in the very nature of competition that he should constantly exercise the enormous power which his wealth gave him both for his defence and for its increase. Now he may safely be quiescent. If he had not formerly been aggressive, if he had not still, if he had refrained from adventure, becoming in his youthful old age that sort of old-fashioned conservative who usually in his decrepitude indolently professes content with conditions achieved during his more active middle life, the great Carnegie steel works and their associated properties would have begun to decline, in the times of wasting competition. In time Mr. Carnegie himself might have ceased to endow libraries, universities, and other educational institutions, and in the end, if he had lived long enough, he might easily have found himself compelled to stop all of his work of beneficence; he would then no longer have been able to engage in the interesting struggle to prevent the increase of his capital. Then the problem of distributing his wealth during his lifetime, a problem which now perhaps adds to his years, stimulating his pulses and enormously promoting his happiness—would no longer exist; indeed, his own requirements and previously assumed engagements of benevolence might then be eating into his capital.

If during his active participation in the manufacture of iron and steel, he had ever reached the period when he would not have thrown away a million-dollar steam-hammer for a better tool, or when he would not have fought every rising competitor and every exacting transportation company, that moment would have marked the beginning of his decadence. And this decadence would have produced far-reaching results—results proportionate to the enormous and wide spread interests of which he was the head. It might have marked the beginning of a period like that which followed the failures of 1873.

It is essential to the modern man of business, in the war of competition, for the mere maintenance of his property that his defense be aggressive; that he keep in motion; that he retain his power; that he adapt himself to every economic change; that he avail himself of every improvement in machinery and method. If he be at the head of the procession, he must remain the leader or go to the rear. Death seizes the industrial and commercial captains who grow weary of the struggle, who stop by the way for the purpose of carrying on business in no other manner than in that which they have already learned. The time has been when the second and third generations could prosper modestly and for a few short years, by following in the footsteps of fathers and grandfathers; but under the most favorable circumstances which can be imagined, it is a hazardous undertaking to follow old fashions in business.

—("The So-Called Steel Trust" in the Century for December.

How One Employer Treats His Employees.

A large manufacturing firm in Worcester, Massachusetts, employing many Swedes, has likewise found a manager regard for local sentiment conducive to good feeling between operators and employers. "Within a year or two after we became established here we adopted the custom of distributing turkeys among our employees (at Christmas time), giving everybody, man, woman or child, a good-sized turkey. For several years, also, a Christmas entertainment was given—a portion of the expenses being paid for by us and a portion by the employees through subscriptions. These entertainments consisted of music and acts from such talent as was found among the employees, and sometimes outside talent was employed. Often we had a dinner or a lunch either before or after the entertainment. These entertainments were always very successful and seemed to create a friendly feeling. After awhile, however, the number of employees increased to such an extent that there was no suitable place in which to have these entertainments; so we adopted the plan of having a shop picnic about Midsummer's day, June 24th. Seventy-five or 80 per cent. of our employees are Swedish and they make a great deal of Midsummer's day as well as Christmas. It was, perhaps, their sentiment in regard to this, as much as anything, that led us, in the first place, to arrange for these entertainments.

One other day when President Roosevelt visited Worcester, he landed at the station opposite our office entrance. We erected a grandstand on the green in front of our office building large enough to accommodate seven or 800 people, which was just about sufficient for our employees and their families, and gave them a good opportunity to see the president. We showed very little interest that our men took in the visit of the president, about 80 of them went out into the woods and got greens to help on the decorating, and they worked nearly all day Monday, Labor day, making preparations. Last Christmas time they went out into the woods and gathered greens and trees and decorated the interior of the factory so that it looked very pretty. This is a Swedish custom and we think a very nice one, and we like to encourage it."—(Fullerton Waldo, in the World's Work.

The Grown-Folks' Christmas.
Not by glad Christmas bells alone:
Not by the crowded, warm hearthstone:
Not by the clump, the clasp, the feast:
Scarcely by the lone star in the east:
Nor yet by gift nor deed of grace,
Nor mistletoe, nor wreathed place,
Nor merry speedings to and fro,
Nor any circumstance or show,
Know ye the Christmas day.

These are but symbols, hallowed, dear:
The cheery crowning of the year.

But by the light in children's eyes:
By their blithe shouts and happy sighs:
By secret plottings, fond and deep:
When little heads lie still, in sleep:
By glowing sympathy that starts,
Molding the winter in our hearts:
By quickened joy and holy pride,
When to the Child all doors swing wide—
Know ye the Christmas day.
—Christmas St. Nicholas.

From Lyrics of Love and sorrow.
The sea speaks to me of you
All the day long;
Still as I sit by its side
You are its song.

The sea sings to me of you
Loud on the reef,
Always it is there, it is singing
Voicing my grief.
—Paul Laurence Dunbar in Lippincott's Magazine for December.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

ALASKA.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for 35 years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has been so long in possession of so much mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests, and also in lands available for certain kinds of farming and stock-growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to supply the needs of the nation. If Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and preemptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and squandering of the resources, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducement to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber under proper regulations, for their own use, and also be enabled to protect the Alaska salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management, and conservation, should be left to the local commission of fish and fisheries, Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

has been demonstrated: in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, and it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

I again commend to the favorable consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian Institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the nation, and for preserving the records of the vanishing races of men and of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be regenerated in the future have been secured and maintained there in safety.

A MODEL CITY.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions, and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and municipal conditions which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting the city of Washington be of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded or congested tenement-house districts or of the back-alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be everywhere very respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional sys-

Your Tongue

If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mouth-ache heard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 CENTS per Ounce, or 12 for \$5.00. Sold at all A. H.

his position as an apostle having been compared to that of a cardinal or archbishop in other churches.

The two positions are not parallel. President Smith said, "An apostle of 70, or elder or bishop in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is usually engaged in some secular vocation, and the chief duty of his life is his daily bread. He is ordained to the office he holds in the priesthood, so that he may act in that calling when required. He gives his services gratuitously to the church in all emergency instances, of course, when a man's whole

THE LATE SUPERIOR CLAIMS
ADDITIONAL VICTIMS

Frederick Associated Press.
Saulte Ste Marie, Mich., Dec. 1.—In the terrible wreck gone on Lake Superior Saturday night the steamer Charles was driven on the rocky shore of Point St Ignace and was soon dashed to pieces by the waves. The vessel, consisting of thirteen men and a woman cook, have not been heard from and it is feared all have perished. The schooner Aloha, one of the consorts which the Hebard had in tow broke away from the steamer in Lake Superior and has not been heard from since. The last cited she was laboring under the weight of the sea. Little hope is left for the crew. The schooners Warrington and Frankcomb, the other vessels of the tow party, broke away from the gale after breaking away from the steamer and finally succeeded in reaching an anchorage at Copper Mine Point. Tonight the Generals and Philadelphia were dispatched from this port to bring the survivors to land and to search for some trace of the Aloha.

The four boats, headed by lumber

ake Eric ports. When in the middle of Lake Superior Saturday night we were struck by the gale and soon after the Alhoa, the rear vessel of the fleet, parted her tow line and went drift. When last seen she was rolling in the trough, with none of her canvas set. The remaining two companies either broke away or were set drift soon afterward. Before daylight Sunday morning the Francomb reached Copper Mine Point at the east end of the lake. When day dawned the wreck of the Hebard was seen on the shore only about the smokestacks and a few house sticking out; the rest had disappeared. But it was clear everything had disappeared and the ship and crew were being strewn along the beach by the breakers.

As the shore, at that point is very

Washington, Dec. 1.—Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate who is now in California, has forwarded his resignation to President Porcupine Tom Frye. It will be placed before the senate tomorrow. His successor will be elected by the senate. Mr. Milburn in his letter to Senator Stanford said that he compels him to retire from the position and he adds:

"It is with deep sorrow that I have come to this decision as I should my cherished wish that under the sanction of the senate I may conduct its religious services during the remainder of my days."

BIG COLONIZATION PLANS
OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

By Associated Press.

The crew had attempted to leave the steamer when she struck the reef, but must have been dashed to pieces. The first news of the disaster was brought here today at noon by the steamer Ossifrage, which arrived from the shipwrecked. Mrs. McArthur, wife of the captain, and Mr. Francomb, came aboard on the Ossifrage.

The list of the members of the crew is as follows:

George G. Ryan, captain, Detroit; William Schumaker, first engineer, Detroit; Joseph Roy, second engineer, Detroit; T. P. Correll, first mate, Detroit; A. Carson, second mate, Detroit; Charles Barton, wheelman; Mount Clemens; C. Eastman, wheelman; John Koortas, watchman, Detroit; Neil Pay, watchman; William Carson, fireman; Ed. Hughes, fireman; George Turpin, deck hand; Matthew Hudson, deck hand; Mrs. Barnes, cook; Buffalo.

The crew of the Alhona on her last voyage was as follows:

Benjamin Berry, seam.; Mrs. Olsen,
 John C. Anderson, seaman; William
 Luch, seaman; S. G. Miller, seaman;
 A. Bell, seaman.
 The steamer Hebard was owned by
 Holland & Graves of Buffalo. She was
 built in 1888 and registered 763 tons.
 The Alhoa was owned by the same
 firm. She registered 621 tons.

TITUTUDE OF THE MORMON CHURCH ON POLYGAMY.

Associated Press.
 Salt Lake, Dec. 1.—In an interview to-
 day with the correspondent of the Inter-
 oceanic, President Joseph Smith of
 the Mormon church, defined the pres-
 ent position of the church with respect
 to polygamy, also the ecclesiastical posi-
 tion of Apostles Heber J. Grant and
 Wilford Woodruff. The United States senate has
 enlisted in an active campaign against
 polygamy by the Ministerial alliance.
 "The church does not desire to enter
 into any controversy over this subject,"
 said President Smith, "but it is anxious
 at its own people as well as the peo-
 ple of the country should understand its
 position."
 "The Mormon church solemnly
 permit plural marriages?" President
 Smith was asked.
 "Certainly not," he replied. "The
 church does not perform or sanction or
 recognize in any form that is con-
 trary to the laws of the land. The

DEAD NEAR GRAY CREEK.

By Associated Press.
 Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 28.—Isaac
 Van Brimer died at his home
 near Gray Creek at 1:30 o'clock
 this morning, aged 708 years.
 He was a veteran of the Mexi-
 can war and scouted with Kit
 Carson. He has been a resident
 of the county for 50 years, and
 at one time was a prominent
 stockman. His brothers
 own a hotel proprietor of New
 York city, and 10 sons survive
 him. George Van Brimer, su-
 perintendent of the Colorado
 stock and company's stock
 works in Pueblo, is the eldest.
 He was 100 years old.

By Associated Press.
 Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 28.—General
 Jose Maria Chaves, for many years
 a prominent figure in the history of New
 Mexico, and whose family contains
 some of the best citizens of the ter-
 ritory, is dead at his home at Abiquiu,
 aged 101 years.

By Associated Press.
 Newton, Kan., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Kate
 Vance, a colored woman of this city,
 died here tonight at the age of 123

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE IS FULLY ORGANIZED.

Colorado Springs now has a full-fledged and legal incorporated real estate exchange. The real estate men of the city met last night in the offices of Adams & Williams at 113 North Tenth street and perfected their organization, to be known as The Colorado Springs Real Estate exchange.

The meeting was presided over by Charles P. Bennett, temporary chairman, while J. L. Hoover of the firm of Hoover & Baker, acting as temporary secretary. On account of the coldness of the weather the meeting was not as well attended as that of a week ago, but about 40 representative business men of the city were present. The committee on constitution and by-laws, J. P. Davie, chairman, Alexander Adams, J. L. Franklin, L. Perkins and Henry L. B. Willis, made their report and considerable discussion followed. The by-laws as prepared by the committee were for the most part adopted, only a few changes being made.

BROKE JAIL IN DENVER AND CAPTURED HERE.

George Belcher, 19 years old, an Eddie Gordon, 22 years old, wanted in Denver on a charge of burglarizing a drug store, and who escaped from the city on the last night of the week, were captured in this city by Detective Gregory. He saw the boys leaving the Produce lodging house on Huerta street, and followed them, in the mean time, until they had reached the city jail. He then made sure they were the right ones. Detective Joe Atkinson joined him with a description and the boys were taken into custody. They were taken aboard at Denver yesterday. The lads escaped from the Denver jail by crawling up some steam pipes and cutting their way out through the ceiling. They were assisted in this by some taken laborers at the city jail, who had left some boards at the ceiling.

A COLORADO INDUSTRY THAT MEANS MUCH.

That the growth of Colorado as a industrial state continues steadily on the upward path is demonstrated a most daily by the establishment of new industries.

By altering the by-laws it had followed to a large extent the rules of the Denver Real Estate exchange, but where it departed it might be based on the basis of the local conditions, to make changes it had done so. The by-laws provided that every real estate man in the city in good standing is eligible to become a member of the exchange. "The purpose of the exchange is to effect harmony among the dealers themselves, and thus not only benefit themselves, but the property owners of the city as well." The chief purpose of the exchange will be to change will be the use of commissions and to see that all members live up to that rate. The exchange is not organized for the purpose of buying and selling property but more as a fraternal institution. The actions of each individual member will be in no way affected by his membership in the exchange except that he shall live up to a fixed rate of commissions for his services in buying and selling property.

Charles T. Vertle, L. C. Perkins and Henry Lee Byrns were named as incorporators and the exchange will be incorporated under the laws of the state of Colorado just as soon as possible. All of the present local dealers will be named as charter members of the exchange.

A case in point is the Steel Wheel and Wagon company at Pueblo. This concern has recently issued a very handsome catalogue, which gives in detail the method of the production of the Metal wheel and wagon.

The proposition to build metal wheels and wagons is not entirely new. When for agricultural implements and tools of various kinds, entirely made of metal. Metal wheels and axle, and hand farm trucks and other cheap grades of wagons are now being built by several concerns in the country, but the first and only concern in the world that has attempted to build a high grade wheel and a high grade wagon made entirely of steel.

The Steel Wheel and Wagon company's principal line in wagon work is described as follows:

No. 1. A light, two-horse farm wagon. Weight, with bed, about 1,200 pounds. Capacity, 5,000 pounds.

No. 2. A two-horse farm or freight wagon. Weight, with bed, 1,400 pounds. Capacity, 5,000 pounds.

No. 3. Heavy freight or one-horse wagon. Weight, with bed, about 3,500 pounds. Capacity, 10,000 pounds.

A city coal delivery wagon will also be built with steel flange bed, which will weigh from 1,500 to 3,000 pounds, with a capacity of from three to five tons.

The company also construct platform spring, business trucks, capacity from

[illegible]

SOLDIERS ARE TO BURY
CORPORAL HERBERT ROBBINS

Under the escort of the flag for which he fought, the remains of Corporal Herbert Robbins, who died Monday at Broadway, will be borne to the grave tomorrow.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a funeral service will be held at the undertaking rooms of Fairley brothers, under the charge of the local military organizations. D. Company of the National guard will furnish a firing squad and pallbearers who will bury the deceased with military honors at Eastern cemetery. The dead soldier was a corporal of D. company before he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth United States volunteers.

Companies D and I. will attend the funeral as also will Zebulon Pike Battalion, Spanish-American War Veterans, Major Davis of the local battalion, J. G. C. in speaking yesterday of Corporal Robbins said: "He was one of the best boys that ever went from this town to the army. When he enlisted was connected with the recruiting office and I remember him well. He weighed 150 pounds and was a finely built young man. When he came back from the Philippines he weighed but 120 pounds. It is a sad case."

LOCAL COLORED CITIZENS SEND

J. W. Welborn, ranchman, Indianola, Neb.
B. U. Taylor, contractor, Olean, N. Y.
Fuel department, C. F. and 1 Co.
Denver, Colo.
J. D. Montz, ranchman, Malachite, Colo.
Standard Fire Brick company, Pueblo, Colo.
C. C. Sullivan, contractor, Pueblo, Colo.
Anderson & Moore, coal dealers, Pueblo, Colo.
A. F. Cook, Brookmont farms, Oden, Colo.
Crystal River Land and Improvement company, Redstone, Colo.
Crystal River Railroad company, Redstone, Colo.
Colorado & Wyoming Railroad company, Pueblo, Colo.
Colorado Land and Improvement company, Colorado.
Colorado Supply company, Pueblo, Colo.
Rocky Mountain Timber company, Trinidad, Colo.
Colorado Fuel and Iron company, Pueblo, Colo.
S. E. Roberts Transfer company, Denver, Colo.
Rocky Mountain Fuel company, Denver, Colo.
The Sage Transfer company, Pueblo, Colo.

The following resolutions were passed at the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union, held at St. John's Baptist church, this city, and a copy forwarded to President Roosevelt in order to show him the appreciation in which he is held by the colored citizens of this city:

"Colorado Springs, Dec. 2, 1902.
President Roosevelt,
Washington, D. C.
"Dear Sir:—The M. C. U. of this city has authorized us, the undersigned committee, to express its approval of the sentiments contained in your recent letter to the following effect: 'The contractors, Trinidad, Colo.

THE ELKS' MEMORIAL SERVICE TO BE HELD AT THIS PLACE NEXT SUNDAY.

The committee on arrangements for the Elks' annual memorial service announce that the details are well in hand for the service which is to be held in the Opera house a week from this afternoon, Sunday, December 7. The local Elks will follow the custom of instituting a number of years ago to hold the annual memorial service on the first Sunday in December. A special orchestra of 15 pieces has been organized to furnish the music for the

appointment of colored men to positions of honor and responsibility in the general service.

"Permit us to say that the idea advanced in the letter—that place should be given to an individual as a reward for merit rather than because of the race incident of color—is the bravest and most manly utterance from any resident who has occupied the White House since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

"We feel that every negro who reads your letter should resolve to make himself a worthy American citizen, and endeavor to attain to such a standard of excellence as shall guarantee to him the unhesitating consideration of his fellow citizens in all sections of our land."

"Respectfully,

A. C. Battle,
F. C. Fane.

DR. SHAW

CONTINUES HIS LOW PRICES ON ALL DENTAL WORK

To more thoroughly advertise our new system of Crown and Bridge work, we will continue our low prices for a short time. Crowns, Plates, Fillings and all other work at one-half price.

Chicago Dental Parlor, Reed Block, 120 North Tejon street, Phone 687-A.
DR. W. F. SHAW, Proprietor. Office hours, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1902.

Mr. T. B. Pyles, Colorado Springs, Colo.,
Dear Sir:—Your letter of November 15 has been received, referring to our visit to the proposed reservoir site on Fountain creek.

I have been extremely busy since I met you, much of my time being taken up with interviews with people who, like yourself, desire information on proposed work of reclamation. Such projects are almost innumerable; nevertheless I have given none of less consideration to yours.

To find, by reference to the records, that practically all of the land which can be irrigated by the water of Fountain creek, is in private ownership, and that there is little, if any, vacant public land which can be reclaimed. The question, therefore, of making new homes and of refunding to the treasury the cost of the work seems to be one which must be solved by the people themselves. That is to say, the owners of the lands which have been reclaimed, should, in my opinion, submit some feasible proposition as to how, under the law, the matter can be made one of government.

We are giving first consideration to localities where the conditions are most simple as regards engineering features, and probabilities of refunding the cost, and it is not practicable to go to work everywhere in all parts of the west and try to settle all of the difficulties. In fact, the only way that I see for making progress is to take up the easier things first. For this reason I have not been able to give very much personal attention to the conditions on Fountain creek; not but that I appreciate the importance to you.

Very truly yours,
F. H. Newell,
Chief Engineer.

COST FIVE MILLION.
Between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 will be spent by the Rio Grande Railroad company in rebuilding its line south of Denver, including the 1 per cent grade which is being established between Palmer Lake and Husted, surveys for which are about completed. Manager J. M. Herbert has announced that surveyors have also been ordered to survey a line for a railroad between Bessemer, the site of the mammoth C. F. & I. company works at Pueblo, and Walsenburg. This line is to be a continuation as much as possible of the direct line planned between Denver and Colorado Springs.

Mr. Herbert states that it practically means rebuilding the line. The question of abandoning the present line and the joint track agreement with the Colorado & Southern was taken up later, but what the company wants now is a direct line between Pueblo and Walsenburg.

The whole line between Denver and Pueblo is to be reduced in grade and there will be a saving of many miles while the new track will give the Rio Grande a decided advantage over the Colorado & Southern and the Santa Fe combination. It is said that changes will be made in the entire Rio Grande system by which \$5,000,000 will be expended in the time to the west in view of the building of the Moffat road. George Gould is said to have decided upon these improvements on the occasion of his visit here some time ago. It is believed furthermore, that the building of the Pueblo-Walsenburg road is an indication that Mr. Gould has no idea of losing control of the C. F. & I. company, as the new line will benefit that company more than anything else. The enormous tonnage from the south to Pueblo is now divided between the Rio Grande and the Colorado & Southern and Santa Fe, but with a direct line and with Gould either in control of the C. F. & I. company or in control jointly with the Osgood faction, the Rio Grande could keep this tonnage to itself. It is likely that the results of the surveys between Pueblo and Walsenburg will be awaited before the officials arrive at a decision on the new line between Denver and Colorado Springs.

ONE-ARMED
ASSAULTED BY TRAIN PORTER

Louis Raymond, an aged one-armed man, who sells papers on the streets and at the depots, met with very rough treatment at the hands of a Rio Grande train porter Saturday evening at the Rio Grande depot. From the stories told by persons who claimed to have seen the affair, the old man was set upon and brutally assaulted by a negro who wore the uniform of the road.

Raymond is deaf and is unable to hear an ordinary voice. It appears that for some time past he has subjected him selling his papers too close to a train at the depot, and roughly ordered him back. The old man did not understand what the porter meant and paid no attention to him. Just as the train pulled out, bound for Denver, the porter walked up to the old fellow and dealt him a vicious blow in the nose, knocking Raymond down on the platform. By the time the old man had recovered himself the train was gone. Raymond's face was cut by the blow on the fall.

Just evening when a Rio Grande pas-

was on hand with Officer Shellenberger and the porter who committed the assault found himself under arrest when he jumped off. He made a very strenuous plea for clemency and finally was permitted to go. The train was delayed for quite a while by the arrest.

WEYAND FILES \$9,000 CLAIM AGAINST STRATTON ESTATE.

D. C. Weyand yesterday filed the largest claim yet recorded against the Stratton estate. It is for \$9,000, which the claimant states is for commissions earned and framed and for services rendered in connection with the purchasing of the property of the Favorite Gold Mining company which purchase was made by Mr. Stratton for \$60,000, the claim of \$9,000 being in part at the price of \$1.00 a share. E. A. Woodruff filed a claim for \$1,567.25 on account of 1,600 shares of the Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company stock said to have been sold by the deceased on behalf of the claimant.

IN JOLLY CASE—Judge Orr of the county court yesterday ordered that J. W. Jolly be transferred to the care of his wife. It was claimed some time ago that Jolly was too badly drunk to be legally able to be unable to take care of himself or his property, but it appears that he has now recovered to an extent that his wife can easily take care of him.

CONDENSED NEWS
For Busy Readers.

Fair and warmer today; fair in east portion tomorrow; showers in west. Silver, 47 1/2; lead, 4 1/2; copper, standard, 10 1/2; lake, 11 1/2.

New York stock market closed weak; money on call firm at 10 1/2 per cent, closing at 4 per cent.

Chicago wheat heavy, corn easy, oats quiet, provisions firm and higher.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge Cunningham of the district court has issued an alternative writ of mandamus directed to Mr. Kinney to compel him to allow George D. Cockburn and his associates to examine the books of the Copper Mountain company or to show cause why they should not do so.

A claim against the Stratton estate filed by Thomas Tongue, is accompanied by a statement which throws interesting light on methods employed to secure money from the late millionaire.

There is an unconfirmed report that Rev. Dr. Boyle of the First Presbyterian church has accepted a call to the pastorate of a church in St. Paul.

Regular meeting of the Art and Literature department of the Woman's club was held yesterday, interesting lectures were exhibited by Mrs. W. L. Leonard, a granddaughter of Prescott, the historian.

Mr. Henry LeB. Willis has been elected president of the newly organized real estate exchange.

STATE NEWS.

Judge Johnson yesterday sentenced County Clerk Alchele of Arapahoe county to 60 days in jail and a fine of \$500 for contempt of court, 10 days were given in which to file the application in supreme court for writ of supersedeas.

Steps have been taken to bring suit to test the constitutionality of the Rush amendment.

"The Old Guard of Colorado" has been organized. It is a combination of the national guard and United States volunteers.

Major H. M. Crawford is in Pueblo as representative of the British government to investigate alleged irregularities in purchase of horses in that vicinity for the British army.

Cripple Creek man was nearly frozen to death Tuesday night.

Prominent dentist of Victor has brought suit to recover about \$1200 alleged to have been lost in poker game.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

The army death list cabled from Manila under date of the second of December, including deaths from Asiatic cholera and eight from dysentery.

Negotiations between Secretary Hay and Dr. Herran, representing the Colombian government, for a canal treaty, have been resumed and there is promise of a treaty being signed.

Vice President and General Manager Monrout of the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass railroad announces his system will, at an early date, inaugurate a pension system similar to that of the Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific.

Announcement has been made by the Harriman roads.

The spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle in Rhode Island is becoming alarming. Thirty-seven cattle on two farms in North Providence and Lincoln were found to be affected. Two men who were tending the herds, have the disease.

The grand jury in New York returned an indictment against former Police Captain Daniel C. Moynihan, charging him with bribery.

Havana correspondent of the London Times says that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba will be signed today.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Senator Hale has introduced a bill fixing the age of admission to the naval academy between the age of 17 and 20 years. The present limit is 18 years.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill to regulate the currency in the Philippines, establishing it on a gold basis.

The commission on territories has agreed to report a bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian territory as one state under the name of Oklahoma. New Mexico and Arizona are not in the bill.

Sub-committee of the house committee on judiciary has begun work on Anti-Trust measures.

House passed bill appropriating \$50,000 to defray expenses of the anthracite coal strike commission.

Senate began discussion of the immigration bill.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ten persons were burned to death early today and others were dangerously injured in Bochum, Prussia, as the result of a fire which broke out in a bakery.

Sir Frank Green, who was lord mayor of London in 1890-1900, is dead. He was born in 1835.

Dispatch from Vienna says Count Richard Bolzard, who was premier at the time of the Austro-Prussian war, is dead at Gmund. He was born in 1821.

It is officially announced that Great Britain and Germany are taking naval measures to secure satisfaction from Venezuela and that "for this purpose German warships have already assembled off the coast of Venezuela and those of Great Britain will shortly be there."

Deputy Poincaré introduced a bill in the French chamber of deputies providing for the abolition of French titles of nobility. The house took the measure into urgent consideration and referred it to a committee.

British house of commons passed the education bill and the house of lords where it received first reading in the presence of only three peers.

MINING

Mining stock market yesterday was contracted by gold both in respect to prices and volume of trading.

Practically every claim of the Work company is now shipping ore.

Assistant Superintendent Winslow has accepted a position as superintendent of the Elkton mine.

Committee has secured pledges and contracts from nearly all the mines to be benefited by the proposed drainage tunnel.

Lesage Gilmore, working on the south end of the Adams, yesterday sent a shipment of 30 tons of better than average grade ore.

Lingdon Mining and Milling company is to resume development on its property near Gillett.

Shut-out from the Florio yesterday.

Glenn Miller, operating a block of El Paso property through the Old Gold tunnel has secured an extension of the famous C. and N. V. mine.

PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST VENEZUELA

German War Vessels Are on the Scene of Contemplated Action and British Squadron Is Expected to Arrive Today--Venezuelans Anxious for More Time.

By Associated Press.
London, Dec. 3.—Great Britain and Germany, according to official statements made here, have commenced punitive measures against Venezuela. German war vessels, it is stated, are already on the scene of the contemplated action and Great Britain is expected to arrive today with a squadron there capable of coping with any resistance that Venezuela might offer.

Meanwhile the Associated Press correspondent has yet been received from Washington by the financiers here who wish to bring about a pacific settlement. An important communication one way or the other is expected from Washington tomorrow. If the United States is willing to guarantee its moral support to the request that Venezuela be allowed time to fulfill the suggested bargain, the plans there of will at once be submitted to the British foreign office. If Washington refuses to suggest to the European powers that Venezuela be allowed time, it is probable that the financial house now interested will drop the plan altogether. In the latter alternative the Venezuelan delegation here is likely to submit the suggested settlement to the British and German governments with an application for time to admit of their entering into negotiations with the financial interests.

The Venezuelan delegates maintain that their status has been seriously affected by the adoption of the aggressive measures announced today, but they declare that it would be obviously bad policy in spite of the critical position of their country, to make any suggestion to Europe until the attitude of the United States, both as a joint creditor and a largely interested political power, had been ascertained.

The Associated Press correspondent

is in a position to state that Venezuela offers the payment on a unified loan of over \$3,000,000 interest yearly, guaranteed by the customs, with the establishment of a European bank at Caracas to superintend the collection. The whole plan is on a basis similar to that on which Brazil satisfied its European creditors. If such a method is now followed, the Venezuelan delegation maintains, all claims can eventually be met, whereas it alleges that a temporary seizure of the customs would so disturb commerce of the country as to practically render it impossible to satisfy the European bondholders, and would bring with it the danger of another revolution. All these details are still unknown to the powers who have ordered their warships to Venezuela.

In spite of the announcement of joint action by Great Britain and Germany, the British ministry exhibits not a little perplexity over the Berlin dispatch of December 1, announcing that President Castro had named to the German minister a written acceptance of part of Germany's claims, sufficiently comprehensive to delay the presentation of a joint ultimatum by Germany and Great Britain, if not rendering it altogether unnecessary, and also stating that it was understood that Great Britain's demands would be satisfied. Not the slightest official information as to this has reached London.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

By Associated Press.
Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 3.—The British second class cruiser Retribution, sailed for Venezuela yesterday, the second class cruiser Charybdis, sloop of war Alert and torpedo boat destroyer Quail followed today. The second class cruiser Tribune and the first class cruiser Ariadne are under orders to proceed to the same destination.

MANY ARE MISSING AFTER EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER

By Associated Press.
San Francisco, Dec. 3.—While steamer Progress was lying at the wharf of the Fulton Iron works at Harborview this morning, an explosion occurred. As a result of the explosion 11 men were killed and many more were injured, some seriously injured and property to the value of \$200,000 was destroyed.

The missing:
First Assistant Engineer Sparks, Joseph Rex.
Charles Glenn.
Howard Dove.
James Carratt.
Dan Gallagher.
Joseph Maguire.
J. Nelson.
C. C. McGregor.
Jack Strand.
Jack Ashton.
First Assistant Engineer Sparks, Joseph Rex, Charles Glenn and Howard Dove of the crew of the Progress were shipped on this morning.

Joseph Rex is a son of Mate Rex of the ship W. P. Babcock. Charles Glenn is a brother of Second Officer Glenn of the transport Sheridan.

James Carratt was an electrician and Gallagher, Maguire and Nelson and McGregor were all ship builders.

Jack Strand was employed as a fireman and Harry Small, a boy, was working as a rivet heater. His home was in the Fulton Iron works.

The list of seriously injured includes:
Henry Conama, aged 18, arm amputated; Robert Gibson, both legs broken; A. Kane, fractured leg and foot; R. Buell, fractured left wrist; Morgan, injured arm and legs; T. McGill, severely burned; Willie Van Tassel, contusion of hip; Peter Hansen, fracture of right leg.

The disaster occurred at 9:24 o'clock, while 40 mechanics of the ship were on board. Below decks the mechanics were busy completing the work of changing the vessel from a coal-burner to a steam engine. Suddenly one of the oil carriers blew up. Men were hurled against the steel walls and a sheet of flame came sweeping into their faces. On the upper deck men were hurled into the water or thrown into the air. Three sailors who were washing paint out of the pilot house disappeared as the side of black smoke came up from the ship and were seen no more. Following the explosion the ship sagged in the center showing the office of the iron works, 20 feet away, every window was shattered, and flying glass cut the faces

and hands of many of the officials and clerks. As they rushed out to help open survivors who were unable to help themselves were leaping from the ship. A great crowd of mechanics came running out of the work. As soon as the panic subsided these men set to work with a will to rescue men from the burning vessel. A stream of burning oil, running from the tanks spread out until the ship lay on waves of fire. The flames crept under the wharf and soon the timbers were blazing, adding to the difficulty of the work of rescue. As the ship was built of steel, the fire on the ship was nearly all below decks. There were 14 oil tanks containing about 400 barrels of oil in all and despite the efforts of the fire departments this continued to burn fiercely for hours after the explosion. Numerous minor explosions, due to the fire going from tank to tank occurred at short intervals but all the injury and loss of life was due to the first one.

One peculiarity of the explosion was that several men who were just on the other side of the bulkhead from where it occurred were not injured, while others much farther away, were badly hurt. Several men in the yards were injured by flying debris.

The loss to the Fulton company by the wrecking of the building and the burning of the wharf will exceed \$200,000. It is estimated that the Progress was worth about \$200,000. The explosion destroyed all the buildings at Harborview and the shock was felt a mile away. In a few instances windows were broken several blocks from the scene.

James Spiers, Jr., general manager of the Fulton Iron works, said that he believed three or four more names would be added to the list of 11 victims when all of the wreckage was checked up. He declared that the total number of victims will not be known until tomorrow when the mechanics and laborers will report for duty. An effort was made today to call the roll, but it was abandoned as useless, many of the men having gone away from the works after the earlier excitement had subsided. Tonight a tugboat is patrolling the neighborhood of the disaster with the hope of finding the bodies of the victims.

NICHOLAUS ACQUITTED OF BRIBERY IN ST. LOUIS

By Associated Press.
St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Henry Nicolaus, St. Louis brewer and director in the Suburban Street Railway company, who was on trial today with the charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the Suburban bill in the city, was acquitted tonight under instructions from Judge Ryan, who sustained the defense's demurrer to the state's case and ordered that a verdict of not guilty be returned.

After the state had rested its case the attorneys for the defense declared that the state had failed to show knowledge of the intent by the witnesses who testified that the stand against the defendant was acquired tonight under instructions from Judge Ryan, who sustained the defense's demurrer to the state's case and ordered that a verdict of not guilty be returned.

The state had failed to show knowledge of the intent by the witnesses who testified that the stand against the defendant was acquired tonight under instructions from Judge Ryan, who sustained the defense's demurrer to the state's case and ordered that a verdict of not guilty be returned.

against Nicolaus, contending that he would not have signed notes for \$135,000 without knowing what use the money thus obtained would be put.

Judge Ryan announced his decision immediately upon the completion of the arguments and ordered the jury to acquit the defendant, which was done.

Mr. Nicolaus resumed the congratulations of his friends as he left the court room.

TO PROTECT THE FLAG.
Chicago, Dec. 3.—A flag company has been organized to protect the national flag from the use of the world, stating that the flag is the symbol of the nation and is to be protected by law.

The object of the flag company is to secure the passage of the pending law against the degradation of the American flag.

THOMAS B. REED IS SERIOUSLY ILL

By Associated Press.
Washington, Dec. 3.—Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the house of representatives, who is ill in this city, is resting comfortably this morning. Mr. Reed is suffering from catarrhal appendicitis. His physician thinks from present indications he will have a mild attack.

Doctors Gardiner and McDonald, after a visit tonight to ex-speaker Reed, issued the following bulletin giving Mr. Reed's condition at 10 p. m.: "Temperature, 101; pulse, 80; no nausea or vomiting. Is much more comfortable in every way."

Mrs. Reed and Miss Reed, wife and daughter of the ex-speaker, arrived here this evening from New York.

Dr. Gardiner tonight reiterated the statement made by him during the day that all cases such as that of Mr. Reed are to be regarded as serious, but adding that he could not say he saw any immediate danger to be apprehended. The age of Mr. Reed, who, while not an old man, is yet fairly well along in years, together with the fact that he was not in good condition at the time he was suddenly taken sick, are understood to be the worst features of his case.

JOHNSTONE DYING FROM SELF-INFLICTED WOUNDS

By Associated Press.
Philadelphia, Dec. 3.—Harry Johnstone, the actor, who murdered Kate Hassel, a member of the Keith theater company, Monday night, and then shot himself, is dying tonight at the Hahnemann hospital. The physicians have given up hope of saving his life and their efforts today have been to render his death as painless as possible. Johnstone's mother, his two brothers and two sisters, who came here from their home at Syracuse, N. Y., on learning of the tragedy, have been in constant attendance at the bedside of the dying actor. Because of his weakened condition the physicians have been unable to extract the two bullets which Johnstone fired into his breast.

The body of the murdered actress remains at the boarding house where it was taken from the stage. A late hour message to the Times from Belcher, La., says that there is a break in the levee 10 miles above that place and runners have been sent in every direction to warn the settlers in the low lands. The break occurred at 8:30 o'clock, when it was reported to be 60 feet wide. By 10 o'clock it had increased to 100 feet and was widening. It is feared the entire levee above Belcher will be inundated.

An examination of the murdered woman's correspondence was made today by the coroner, but nothing was found to show that Johnstone had threatened her life.

BREAK IN LEVEE

By Associated Press.
Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—A telephone message to the Times from Belcher, La., says that there is a break in the levee 10 miles above that place and runners have been sent in every direction to warn the settlers in the low lands. The break occurred at 8:30 o'clock, when it was reported to be 60 feet wide. By 10 o'clock it had increased to 100 feet and was widening. It is feared the entire levee above Belcher will be inundated.

TO REGULATE CURRENCY IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By Associated Press.
Washington, Dec. 3.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the senate committee on the Philippines, today introduced a bill for the regulation of the currency of the Philippine Islands. The bill provides that the currency of the United States shall be legal tender in the islands and makes the gold dollar the unit of value, but it authorizes the coinage of a silver peso of 416 grains, which is to be paid in sums of less than 100 pesos when demanded. The peso is also to be received for all dues to the islands unless specific legal provision is made to the contrary. The Philippine government is authorized to take such measures as it considers necessary to maintain the parity of the peso with the currency of the United States at the rate of two pesos for one dollar. Authority is also given for the issuance of certificates on the peso. The Mexican and Spanish pesos are to go out of existence by the first of December, 1903; meanwhile their value is to be fixed by proclamation by the governor of the Philippines.

TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT.

By Associated Press.
Salt Lake, Dec. 3.—Traffic arrangements between the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Oregon Short Line companies, composing the Harriman system, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul were concluded at a protracted meeting held at the Oregon Short Line company's headquarters in Chicago, today. The new through service to be operated on an agreement similar to that which existed for years between the Chicago & North Western and Union Pacific systems.

HARRISMAN SYSTEM PENSIONS.

By Associated Press.
Salt Lake, Dec. 3.—Following close upon the announcement that the Union Pacific would pension its old employees, General Manager Bancroft of the Oregon Short Line today issued a circular stating that the company had agreed to pension its old employees and that the pension system would be established by the company. A fund will be provided for the purpose on each separate road, the benefits of which will accrue to those employees who have been in the service for 20 years continuously and who have reached an age necessitating retirement from the service. All of the roads belong to the Harriman system.

SUBSTITUTE FOR STATEHOOD BILL

Provides for Admission of One New State to Include Oklahoma and Indian Territories--No Reference Is Made to Arizona or New Mexico.

By Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The senate committee on territories today agreed to report a substitute for the house omnibus statehood bill. The substitute provides for the admission of one new state to comprise the territory now included in Oklahoma and Indian territories, the new state to take the name of Oklahoma. The bill as reported makes no reference whatever to New Mexico and Arizona.

The decision of the full committee is in accord with the conclusion reached by the Republican members, (except Senator Quay).

The status of the Indian residing in the two territories is defined in a proviso inserted in the first section of the bill. This section authorizes the inhabitants of the two territories to adopt a state constitution and then says: "Nothing contained in the said constitution shall be construed to limit or impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians of said territories so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished or to limit or impair the authority of the government of the United States to make any law or regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed."

As usual in the admission of states, all male citizens are authorized to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention and a provision is added extending this privilege to Indians who are members of any of the tribes located in Indian territory. These Indians are also made eligible to become delegates to the convention. The total number of delegates is limited to 120, 60 each from Oklahoma and Indian territory. In Oklahoma the delegates are to be appointed to the various counties by the territorial officers and in Indian territory to the districts by the judges of the United States courts. The federal judges in Indian territory are in the negative.

also made to constitute the final canvassing board for the vote in the territory. The statehood convention is to be held at the seat of government of Oklahoma territory. Among the declarations prescribed for the proposed state is one "forever prohibiting polygamous or plural marriages." There also is a provision requiring the state to assume the debts of the territory of Oklahoma. The constitution adopted is to be submitted to the qualified voters of the proposed state for ratification or rejection, as usual in such cases. In case of acceptance a proclamation of the president will be the final act necessary to admit to complete statehood.

The new state is to be allowed four representatives in congress until the next census, two United States senators and a full quota of state officers. Liberal provision is made for the public school system of the state.

The state is to be divided into two judicial districts, one covering the eastern district covering the area of the present Indian territory and the western district covering the territory at present comprised in Oklahoma. The constitutional convention is to be held at the seat of government of the state and the land comprised in the Osage and Kaw reservations into counties, the number of counties being limited to 24.

The session of the committee at which the bill was passed, reported did not exceed 15 minutes in duration. There was no discussion, and as soon as the substitute bill was presented it was submitted to a vote. The votes of all the Republican members except Senator Quay were cast for the substitute and of all the Democratic members against it. Senator Quay voted with the Democrats. The vote stood 6 to 5. There was also a vote on reporting the bill as it came from the committee, which was also reported by the committee as that of the vote on the substitute except that the majority was in the negative.

HOUSE MADE APPROPRIATION FOR STRIKE COMMISSION

By Associated Press.
Washington, Dec. 3.—The house today passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the anthracite coal strike commission and then adjourned until Friday, when the London dock charge bill will be considered. There were two hours of discussion on the commission bill during which the president's court in creating the commission was highly commended except by Mr. Burton, a Missouri Democrat, who contended that the commission was created without authority of law or constitution. There was some criticism of the feature of the bill allowing double salaries to the members of the commission now in government employ, and also because the bill left the members of the commission to be paid by the president. But all amendments were voted down. The bill was passed without division.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Dec. 3.—The senate today began real work of disposing of the business before it although the session lasted only an hour and a half. When an adjournment was taken at 1:30 o'clock out of respect to the memory of Representatives De Graffenried and Shepard of Texas, the bill to amend the immigration laws was under discussion. Early in the day Mr. Nelson from the committee on territories reported a substitute for the omnibus statehood bill with the recommendation that Oklahoma and Indian Territory be admitted into the union as one state under the name of Oklahoma. When the immigration bill was brought up Mr. Quay precipitated a discussion over the status of the statehood bill which was terminated by a ruling from the chair that beginning December 10, it would be the unfinished business and the oldest bill on each day it would be laid before the senate unless decided by a vote of that body.

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION HAS RESUMED ITS SESSIONS

By Associated Press.
Scranton, Pa., Dec. 3.—The anthracite coal companies and their employees having failed to come to an agreement tomorrow the striking miners of the strike commission the hearing of the miners' case. This was brought about today when attorneys for the large companies objected to a witness testimony as to what occurred when the Cox company's mines when that company was not directly before the commission. The company is not a direct party to the arbitration proceedings. The case was then referred to the arbitrator today at the superior court room, where the hearings are being held.

Chairman Gray, speaking for the commission today again expressed the hope that efforts would be made by both sides to agree on as many points as possible and that the commission would be able to reach a conciliation help to bring about that end.

Six witnesses were on the stand during the two sessions today. They were President Mitchell, two photographers, two practical miners, one a German miner. Mr. Mitchell was on the stand for a short time only and was called to show that a 20 per cent. increase in wages did not mean any corresponding such increase in the price of coal. The photographs produced about 100 photographs, they had taken from the homes of the mine workers in the Hazleton region which territory was under investigation today. The two miners testified with reference to wages paid and working conditions at the collieries in the Cox mines, told a general story of poverty.

The commissioners at times were seemingly impatient at the way the proceedings dragged. While they had heard a number of witnesses, before they did not learn much more than they already knew. On their trip through the coal fields they saw houses whose general appearance was worse than those in the city and they also received much information along the lines presented today from the men in the mines which they visited. They are anxious to get the agreements and other data bearing on wages and conditions. This was strongly evidenced today when they eagerly seized up on the due bills handed up by the Hungarian witnesses. Even members of the commission examined these and had questions to ask about them. One of the commissioners said today it was principally a question of wages and they wanted these facts as

PREMIER SAGASTA HAS PRESENTED HIS RESIGNATION

By Associated Press.
Madrid, Dec. 3.—Senor Sagasta had announced today that he had presented his resignation to the king. He informed the king that the opposition had treated him with distrust and discourtesy, which he did not deserve. His majesty will not decide on the course he will pursue until tomorrow.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION BY COMMITTEE

By Associated Press.
Washington, Dec. 3.—The subcommittee of the house judiciary committee, consisting of Representatives Littlefield, Maine; Thomas, Iowa; and Clayton, Alabama, to which was referred the anti-trust bills, met today and devoted several hours to the consideration of these measures. One of the bills before the committee was an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law and another provides for publicity.

Considerable attention was devoted to consideration of the latter. This bill requires all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to file returns with the government authorities disclosing their true financial condition, and their capital stock, and imposes a tax upon such as have outstanding capital stock unpaid in part or in whole. The bill was introduced by Mr. Littlefield at the last session. While no general conclusions were reached today good progress was made and the committee hopes to be able to make a report to the house before the holiday recess.

STORM IN KANSAS.

By Associated Press.
Topeka, Kas., Dec. 3.—Kansas is experiencing the first bad storm of the winter. Some damage to stock has resulted and railway business in some instances is being carried on under difficulties. The Rock Island reports difficulty in operating wires and trains as a result of the storm. Since 10 o'clock this morning the Chicago wire has been prostrated. Trains on all roads from the west have been late today on account of the snow in Colorado and western Kansas.

JULIAN RALPH IS CRITICALLY ILL

By Associated Press.
St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Julian Ralph, the well-known newspaper man war correspondent and author, is critically ill at the Southern hotel in this city after a sudden and violent attack. His physicians state that a repetition of the attack would probably prove fatal. The attack occurred last night, and Mr. Ralph is resting easier tonight and is awaiting the coming of his wife, who has been summoned from New York and is expected to arrive tomorrow.

Mr. Ralph was yesterday appointed manager of the eastern headquarters of the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis. He was in the city after the dinner and they say that while conversing, about midnight, he was attacked with a violent hemorrhage, which came without premonition. He sank into unconsciousness and was hurriedly placed in bed. Before a physician could be summoned the patient regained consciousness and forbade that a physician be sent for. He remained in a faint, for all night, but rallied somewhat today. His wife, who is at the hotel, has been summoned and also asked that his wife be summoned.

POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR OF AMBASSADOR VON HOLLEBEN

By Associated Press.
Berlin, Dec. 3.—In the event of Dr. von Holleben's retirement as ambassador at Washington, which is considered possible within a year, Emperor William's choice of his successor is Prince Henry of Prussia. The prince returned from the United States, where he attended the opening of the new building of the New York chamber of commerce, keen for the appointment at Washington if it occurs. His desire was conveyed to the emperor, who approved of it. His majesty attaches considerable importance to the social side of the embassy at Washington and considers that the wealthy Prince and Princess of Prussia are especially fitted to dispense German hospitality at that capital.

The Pless family is powerful and the matter will not be allowed to rest. Prince Henry of Prussia is a distinguished diplomatist because of former Chancellor von Caprivi's ruling that anyone marrying a foreigner must resign his post. Chancellor von Bülow's candidate is Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German minister to China. Another possibility is Baron Speck von Sternburg, German consul general at Calcutta, who is not unfavorably regarded at the office, though he is liable to attack from source quarters, as he is supposed to be an unusually warm friend of the United States. Baron von Sternburg's friends affirm that President Roosevelt six months ago, expressed a preference for the Baron to succeed Dr. von Holleben when the latter is retired. Some such expression from the president appears to have been conveyed to this government.

Prince Henry of Prussia married in 1897 Miss Daisy Cornwallis-West, one of the daughters of Mrs. Cornwallis-West, who was a noted English beauty.

GEORGE W. HEINTZ IS GIVEN CALIFORNIA POSITION

By Associated Press.
San Francisco, Dec. 3.—George W. Heintz, former general manager of the San Francisco and North Shore railroad, has been appointed general freight and passenger agent of the North Shore railroad, a road running north out of San Francisco. Mr. Heintz will leave here some time next week for San Francisco.

JESSIE MORRISON WITNESS CONVICTED OF PERJURY

By Associated Press.
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 3.—A special to the Star from Eldorado, Kan., says: The jury today returned a verdict of guilty against C. Brownfield, the principal witness for the prosecution in the case of Miss Jessie Morrison for the murder of Mrs. Olen Castle, who was charged with perjury. The penalty is not less than seven years in the penitentiary. Brownfield's testimony in an appeal may be taken. Brownfield's testimony was given at Mrs. Morrison's second trial, which resulted in her being found guilty and given a 10-years sentence. She is now out on bail pending an appeal.

CUBAN TREATY

By Associated Press.
London, Dec. 4.—According to the Times correspondent at Havana, the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba will be signed tomorrow (Friday). The United States, says the correspondent, will reduce the duties on Cuban imports by 20 per cent, while the Cuban duties on American products will be reduced 20 to 60 per cent.

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THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

RUSH AMENDMENT IS OFFICIALLY IN FORCE

Whereas, The general assembly of the state of Colorado by an act entitled "An act to submit to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado an amendment to the constitution of the state of Colorado by adding thereto article XX, entitled 'City and County of Denver,' duly approved on the 18th day of March, 1901, did provide for the submission to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado at the next general election for the members of the general assembly, for their approval or rejection, an amendment to the constitution of the state of Colorado, by adding to the said constitution a new article to be numbered and designated as article XX, city and county of Denver, designated on the official ballot as 'Home Rule for Cities,' which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon should be valid as a part of the constitution, which said act is to be found in the session laws of the state of Colorado of the year 1901, from pages 97 to 106 inclusive; and

Whereas, It has been certified to me, James B. Orman, governor of the state of Colorado, by the state board of canvassers of said state and has at a regular meeting of the state board of canvassers, held on the ninth day of November, 1902, to canvass the votes of said general election, that at the next general election held in said state of Colorado provided, which election was duly held in the several counties and precincts of said state on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1902, and at which election was duly submitted to the qualified electors of said state, for their approval or rejection, under the designation 'Home Rule for Cities,' the said article XX of the constitution of said state of Colorado, entitled city and county of Denver, the returns of said election having been duly made and certified to the secretary of state of the state of Colorado in compliance with the law in such cases made and provided, and such returns having been submitted to the said state board of canvassers, and said state board of canvassers of the state of Colorado having duly examined and canvassed the abstract of votes in the different counties of the state of Colorado upon the question of approval or rejection of said amendment article XX of the constitution of the state of Colorado, the said state board of canvassers certified to the undersigned governor of the state of Colorado that said amendment article XX of the constitution of the state of Colorado, had been duly approved by a majority of all of the votes cast in said state by the qualified electors thereon voting at said election held on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1902, to-wit: The votes cast for said amendment being 59,750, and the votes cast against said amendment being 26,767.

Now, Therefore, I, James B. Orman, governor of the state of Colorado, do in accordance with section 3 of said act of the general assembly of the state of Colorado, approved on the eighteenth day of March, 1901, the same being section 3 of said amendment, declare and proclaim the fact that the said constitutional amendment being article XX, entitled city and county of Denver, of the constitution of the state of Colorado, was duly ratified by a majority of the qualified electors of said state voting on said proposition, and that by the said election and ratification and acceptance by a majority of all the qualified electors of the state of Colorado voting thereon, is a valid part of the constitution of the state of Colorado.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Colorado to be hereunto affixed. Done at the capitol of the state of Colorado, at Denver, in said state, this first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at 8:45 a. m.

(SEAL) JAMES B. ORMAN, Governor.
By the Governor, DAVID A. MILLS, Secretary of State.

Denver, Dec. 1.—Late this evening Governor Orman presented your correspondent with the pen he used in signing the proclamation creating three new counties for the state, and establishing absolute home rule for the city of Denver. The pen is a medium sized black rubber holder into which is fitted a Spencerian stub point.

The county of Arapahoe is no more. In its stead has been created the counties of Denver, South Arapahoe and Adams. Governor Orman at 8:45 this morning issued his proclamation declaring the new counties of Adams and Arapahoe. The general opinion is that it will not; that those counties were formed by the vote of the people, and cannot be changed. The unconstitutional part would be only in connection with the consolidation of the dual governments of the county of Arapahoe and the city of Denver. Another peculiar question arises in this: "Should the Rush bill be declared unconstitutional, will it affect the new counties of Adams and Arapahoe?" The general opinion is that it will not; that those counties were formed by the vote of the people, and cannot be changed. The unconstitutional part would be only in connection with the consolidation of the dual governments of the county of Arapahoe and the city of Denver.

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The new officials appointed by Governor Orman for the two counties are as follows:

Adams County.
County Commissioners—John Bennett; Bennett; Wilson R. Smith, Brighton.
Sheriff—Martin R. Bromley, Brighton.
County Clerk—Chris E. Lunney, Brighton.
Treasurer—George M. Griffin, Brighton.

South Arapahoe County.
County Commissioners—C. B. Patterson, Littleton; Samuel R. Brown, Petersburg; L. W. Terrell, South Broadway.
Sheriff—Charles Gallagher, Sheridan.
County Clerk—Charles A. Berdel, Littleton.
Treasurer—David Howard, Running Creek.
Assessor—Paul J. Hogan, Littleton.
Surveyor—Charles A. Smith, Orchard Place.

Persons watching the courts did not have long to wait, for at 2 o'clock, Senator Rush and some associates appeared at the supreme court and asked the court to give up the office to the city treasurer. The court instructed Senator Rush that as the matter was one in which the district court could assume jurisdiction, the application should come in a different manner. The form in which the case will have to be presented to the supreme court is that the attorneys will have to ask for permission to file a bill asking the supreme court to take original jurisdiction. This is granted, then the attorneys will file their briefs showing why the court should assume original jurisdiction, and if the supreme court does this, both sides will present views, and the court will be constituted to immediately pass upon the constitutionality of the bill, thus saving the long time necessary for it to go through the lower courts. It is hoped that all parties concerned will agree to this, and that the supreme court will assume jurisdiction. If this is done, the entire matter can possibly be settled in 30 days.

In the meantime, things are adjusting themselves to the new order. By the dispensing with the county of Arapahoe, a new convention shall be called, and so on, until some charter is agreed upon. Upon the passage of the charter, it shall become law immediately, and shall supersede all previous charters.

EXERCISES IN MEMORY OF THE LATE A. E. PATTERSON

Exercises were held in the supreme court this morning in memory of the late A. E. Patterson. Revolutions were prepared by Attorney J. S. McBeth, which were adopted, and Mr. McBeth also delivered a eulogy. This was followed by an address by Chief Justice Harlan, which was an eloquent tribute to the deceased. Among other things, he said: "In a rare degree he possessed the confidence of his professional brethren and the general public, and no man in the bar was more implicitly trusted by the judiciary. During his life he appeared, and to none came a richer reward in the reliance they had in his every statement."

He was so impressed with the ethics of his calling that he would not for the sake of a supposed temporary gain, conceal from a court what a sensitive conscience required should be divulged, and was too broad and fair-minded to be drawn into legal controversies on the low plane of cunning and deceit. During his life, he was modest by nature, and shrinking from public notoriety, it was in his home life, when surrounded by his family and congenial friends, that his true greatness was revealed. His intellect, the fulness of his knowledge, and his catholic interests in humanity were revealed. The charity of his judgment was conspicuous, and his acts of kindness frequently went beyond the limits of the ordinary regard for his own needs would dictate.

"His passing away has left a place in his profession which it will not be easy to fill, and deprives the state of one of those individuals of high intellect, in behalf of all that tends to good citizenship."

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE SECRETARY OF STATE

The biennial report of the Secretary of State Mills was given to the governor today. It is one of the best state papers that has been issued during this biennial term, in that it contains several recommendations for the betterment of the state's management of its business. Among the recommendations are that the bond of the secretary of state be increased. The present bond required is \$10,000. This, when compared with the bond of the secretary of state of \$387,027.25, is according to the secretary of state, not enough. A second recommendation is that a permanent state land board be elected, the board to consist of three members whose terms of office shall be for two, four and six years, and the superintendent of public instruction to also be a member of the board. Mr. Mills recites several reasons why this should be done, and calls attention to the fact that the board has been elected, the board to consist of three members whose terms of office shall be for two, four and six years, and the superintendent of public instruction to also be a member of the board.

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A PARTY OF PROMINENT CAPITALISTS IN DENVER

Denver, Nov. 28.—Quite a party of very distinguished capitalists, bankers and manufacturers arrived in this city today. They are here on business connected with the Denver & Northwestern and the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific railroads. The men probably represent more money than has ever been represented by a single party of men visiting in Colorado. Among those who are here are:

Mardon J. Perry of Providence, R. I., who is connected in an official capacity with more than a dozen institutions. Among them he holds the office of president of the Union Trust company of Providence, R. I., the Rhode Island company which controls the tramway system of the entire state of Rhode Island, the Narragansett Electric Light company, Providence Water company, a director in the Nicholson File company, the largest file manufacturers in the world; the Rhode Island Title Guarantee company, the National Bank of North America and the American Sewer company, besides a number of smaller companies. He is accompanied by his wife. Other members of the party are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Campbell of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nicholson of Providence, R. I.; Miss Lincoln and Miss Rhodes of Worcester, Mass.; George T. Blackstock, Toronto, Canada, and W. B. Johnson of Worcester, Mass. Colonel Nicholson is at the head of the largest file works in the world. The output of the factories being equal to that of the daily output of any other large factories in the business. The largest plant is at Pawtucket, R. I., and others are located at Providence, R. I.; Paterson, N. J.; Kent, Ohio; Anderson, Ind., and Port Hope, Canada. He is also a director in the Union Trust company, Weymouth National bank and Providence Trust company.

CRIPPLE CREEK

DISAGREEMENT OF JACK POT LESSEES
Cripple Creek, Nov. 28.—In the district court this afternoon a suit was filed by C. R. Orwig against his partner, W. S. Ames, to secure the appointment of a receiver and an accounting of all ore mined on their lease on the Jack pot mine, alleged mismanagement, and recites in his complaint that Ames is working the lease at a loss in the hope that he may be able to secure Orwig's interest, which is three-thirds of the lease. The Orwig and Ames lease was supposed to be a most profitable one, but from the very initial shipment the two partners have failed to agree, and miners say that this has caused them the loss of no end of money. Their present lease has only three months more to run.

ANOTHER DISPUTE—The troubles of Thomas Flannery and W. J. Donnelly who have been operating together in a contract-work in Victor, are shortly to be tried in the district court. Flannery today brought suit against his partner, demanding an accounting, and asking for judgment for \$1,500, the amount that he claims is now due him.

SERIOUS CUTTING—Bertie Daily lies at her home at 311 Warren avenue in a precarious condition. This morning at about 3 o'clock, in company with Solly Woods and Will Rawlins, the woman tried to force her way into the house of the late John J. Daily. All persons concerned are colored. Welsh grabbed a razor and slashed the Daily woman twice. One cut beginning at the left shoulder is almost 18 inches in length, and runs diagonally across the body. Dr. Duwoven found it necessary to put in 38 stitches before the gaping wounds could be closed. Welsh is in the county jail, charged with attempted murder, and his bond has been fixed at \$1,500. Before being placed behind the bars of the county jail, Welsh swore out a warrant for the arrest of Solly Woods, charging him with assault with intent to murder.

PIKE'S PEAK RAILWAY—FROM CRIPPLE CREEK. Cripple Creek, Nov. 28.—Fred Johnson, aged 33 years, while coupling between two cars at the Portland switch this evening, was in some way caught and crushed badly between the cars. He was soon picked up by other workmen and brought to this city on a Midland train, when he was at once taken to the Sisters hospital. After an examination it was found his injuries consisted of a very badly sprained back, which was badly bruised and lacerated. Mr. Johnson is a married man, and has resided in the district for some years, while his wife, on account of poor health, resides in Denver.

PIKE'S PEAK RAILWAY—F. A. Wright, representing eastern capitalists, is spending some time in the district, gathering data on the feasibility of building a railroad from Cripple Creek to the Portland switch. The road is to connect with the Short Line at Boulder pass. From there it will be extended to Gillet and up to the peak, following a route this side of the Cog road. Mr. Wright is a well-known mining man of the district, and is very largely interested around the Gillet section.

WOODMEN OFFICERS—The election of officers for the ensuing year beginning January 1, brought out a large number of the woodmen of the world, in Odd Fellows hall, last evening. The degree team had a strong slate fixed, and all but one of their candidates were elected. The following are the officials elected: Consul Commander, William Grimes; advisor, Lieutenant Peter Watt; banner, W. P. Hamby; assistant clerk, E. C. Tanberg; escort, D. F. Baker; manager, R. B. Welty.

WANTS DIVORCE—The papers were filed today in the district court for divorce between Grace M. Bettinger and William O. Bettinger. The parties were married at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1892, and Bettinger charges non-support, and prays for the return of her maiden name.

DEATH OF AN INFANT—Robert, the 1-year-old son of Richard Sharp, died at the home of his parents, 127 East Warren, early this morning, of typhoid fever. Tomorrow funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Schofield of the Episcopal church, at the residence at 2 p. m. Interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

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RUNAWAY ARRESTED—This evening Denver Daily and Wilson arrested Myrtle Buch, 13-year-old girl, wanted by her parents at Walsenburg. Her mother is expected up tonight to take her home.

TOES CRUSHED—William Graham, a steel works employee, will lose three toes as the result of a heavy pipe falling on them today.

TIN PLATE MILLS—The progress of the tin plate mills at the plant of sheet mills is good, foundations being done already. The plant is located two miles south of the steel works, and will cover 35 acres of ground. Whole train loads of material and machinery are being shipped to the plant. The plate mill will be 720 feet long and the sheet mill 740 feet. The two mills will employ 1,500 skilled mechanics.

STEEL RAILS FOR THE MOFFAT ROAD.
Pueblo, Dec. 1.—C. H. Hick, proprietor of the Bessemer Novelty works, together with two well-filled trunks and a valise, has gone where his wife knows not. The man is a stranger, and his wife desires Mrs. Hick has sworn out a warrant for his arrest. She wired Leadville, but was informed that Mr. Hick had left there for California. Then she applied to Sheriff Beaman to take the matter up. She claims her husband took a gold watch worth \$200, and an \$800 violin which her former husband had left when he departed this life. The lady claims that it is a case of desertion, and seeks a divorce at that ground, and asks for \$500 attorney's fees and \$100 for court expenses. The couple came here from Leadville about five months ago.

RAILS FOR MOFFATT—The first order for 30-pound steel rails for Moffatt's Denver & Northwestern railroad, has just been turned out by the steel works here. The order was not a large one, but others are expected to follow soon.

DIED—William P. Lytle, a brother of Robert F. Lytle, cashier of the First National bank, died in this city yesterday of pneumonia, at a full stage of the disease. He was 45 years of age and was an attaché of the First National. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 10 o'clock from West Brothers & Whittom's parlors, and will be private.

NEW COMPANY—The Apex Mutual Gold Mining and Milling company is a new company, articles of incorporation of which were filed with the county clerk this afternoon. The incorporators are E. H. Osmond, W. S. McNamara and J. W. Lorimer, all of Pueblo. The capitalization is placed at \$50,000. The company will operate in Fremont and Custer counties and the office will be in Pueblo.

IN LA JUNTA—Judge Voorhes of the district court was in La Junta this morning, trying a \$300.00 water case. He was there at the office, and devoted the afternoon to divorce business.

MARRIAGE LICENSE—A marriage license was today issued to Eldred C. Adams and Anna E. Bradford, both of Pueblo.

SIX DIVORCES—In just two hours and a half today, six divorces were granted by the district court. The cases were Richard Jackson against Jennie R. Jackson, Josie Washington against George Washington, L. Nelson against Charles J. Nelson, Frank Knott against Annie Knott, Catherine Hansen against Jacob Hansen, and Carl Seward against Albert C. Seward. In the last mentioned case, the applicant for a divorce stated that they were married in Denver and that her husband went away and stayed three years and then came back and married another woman. The last time he left was one breakfast time, when he asked her to get up and go to breakfast with him, and she stated that she wasn't ready. The husband was then arrested and he returned as yet, although that's been several years ago.

VISITED STEEL WORKS—Thirty students from the School of Mines at Golden were in the steel works today, and were shown through all the departments, much to their satisfaction.

SALVATION OFFICERS—Captain Adams, Officer of the Salvation army are to soon leave Pueblo and take up the work at Kansas City. A farewell service will be held in their honor by the army on Thursday evening, at which time Captain L. R. Lyster of the Salvation army will assist with a lecture.

ASYLUM BOARD—The state board of asylum commissioners will meet here tomorrow at the office of Superintendent Busby at the asylum.

NAVAL RECRUITS—Since the recruiting station for the navy has been established here several boys, 45 boys in all, have been at the station, and average about 18. Commander Morton is in charge, and is highly pleased with his success here so far. A large number of mechanics have also applied for assignments, they being principally machinists.

MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE—"Individual Work in Revivals" was the subject of a paper read at the Ministerial Alliance meeting Monday, Lyster of the ward of the First Baptist church.

on whiskey and proceeded to shoot up the town. One of their pastimes was to hold up pedestrians and relieve them of their belongings.

BARELA ROBBED—A report from Trinidad states that Senator Barela was robbed a few days ago of a pocket-book containing two \$10 bills, a draft for \$420 and a number of notes and other papers together with his railroad passes. The senator does not know just how or when the robbery occurred.

BONYNGE'S EXPENSES—Robert W. Bonyngne filed his report of election expenses with the secretary of state today. The report shows that it cost him \$928.05 to run against Congressman Shafroth in the first congressional district.

CRIPPLE CREEK

DISAGREEMENT OF JACK POT LESSEES
Cripple Creek, Nov. 28.—In the district court this afternoon a suit was filed by C. R. Orwig against his partner, W. S. Ames, to secure the appointment of a receiver and an accounting of all ore mined on their lease on the Jack pot mine, alleged mismanagement, and recites in his complaint that Ames is working the lease at a loss in the hope that he may be able to secure Orwig's interest, which is three-thirds of the lease. The Orwig and Ames lease was supposed to be a most profitable one, but from the very initial shipment the two partners have failed to agree, and miners say that this has caused them the loss of no end of money. Their present lease has only three months more to run.

ANOTHER DISPUTE—The troubles of Thomas Flannery and W. J. Donnelly who have been operating together in a contract-work in Victor, are shortly to be tried in the district court. Flannery today brought suit against his partner, demanding an accounting, and asking for judgment for \$1,500, the amount that he claims is now due him.

SERIOUS CUTTING—Bertie Daily lies at her home at 311 Warren avenue in a precarious condition. This morning at about 3 o'clock, in company with Solly Woods and Will Rawlins, the woman tried to force her way into the house of the late John J. Daily. All persons concerned are colored. Welsh grabbed a razor and slashed the Daily woman twice. One cut beginning at the left shoulder is almost 18 inches in length, and runs diagonally across the body. Dr. Duwoven found it necessary to put in 38 stitches before the gaping wounds could be closed. Welsh is in the county jail, charged with attempted murder, and his bond has been fixed at \$1,500. Before being placed behind the bars of the county jail, Welsh swore out a warrant for the arrest of Solly Woods, charging him with assault with intent to murder.

PIKE'S PEAK RAILWAY—FROM CRIPPLE CREEK. Cripple Creek, Nov. 28.—Fred Johnson, aged 33 years, while coupling between two cars at the Portland switch this evening, was in some way caught and crushed badly between the cars. He was soon picked up by other workmen and brought to this city on a Midland train, when he was at once taken to the Sisters hospital. After an examination it was found his injuries consisted of a very badly sprained back, which was badly bruised and lacerated. Mr. Johnson is a married man, and has resided in the district for some years, while his wife, on account of poor health, resides in Denver.

PIKE'S PEAK RAILWAY—F. A. Wright, representing eastern capitalists, is spending some time in the district, gathering data on the feasibility of building a railroad from Cripple Creek to the Portland switch. The road is to connect with the Short Line at Boulder pass. From there it will be extended to Gillet and up to the peak, following a route this side of the Cog road. Mr. Wright is a well-known mining man of the district, and is very largely interested around the Gillet section.

WOODMEN OFFICERS—The election of officers for the ensuing year beginning January 1, brought out a large number of the woodmen of the world, in Odd Fellows hall, last evening. The degree team had a strong slate fixed, and all but one of their candidates were elected. The following are the officials elected: Consul Commander, William Grimes; advisor, Lieutenant Peter Watt; banner, W. P. Hamby; assistant clerk, E. C. Tanberg; escort, D. F. Baker; manager, R. B. Welty.

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams



W BARY of myself and sick of asking
What I am, and what I ought to be.
On this vessel's prow I stand, which
bears me
Forwards, forwards, o'er the star-lit sea.
And a look of passion to desire
O'er the sea and to the stars I send,
"Ye who from my childhood have calmed
me,
Calm me, ah! compose me to the end.
"Yet once more," I cried, "ye stars, ye
waters,
On my heart your mighty charm renew!
Still let me as I gaze upon you,
Feel my soul becoming vast like you!"
From the intense, clear, star-sown vault
of heaven,
Over the lit sea's unquiet way,
Through the rustling night air came the
answer,
"Wouldst thou be as these are? Live as
they!"
Unaffrighted by the silence round them,
Undrunk by the sights they see,
These demand not that the things about
them
Yield them love, amusement, sympathy.
And with joy the stars perform their shin-
ing,
And the sea its long moon-silvered roll.
For self-possessed they live, nor pine with
nothing
All the fever of some differing soul.
O, air-born voice! Long since severely
clear,
A cry like thine in mine own heart I
hear:
"Resolve to be thyself, and know that he
Who finds himself, loses his misery!"
—Matthew Arnold.

ANCE more the people of the
United States have obeyed the
summons of the chief executive,
and each in his own way,
rendered thanksgiving to the
giver of all good.
Brief but full of significance are the
well-remembered sentences. It reminds us
that each generation "faces its own
special crisis, its own peculiar trial;
each pays the penalty of folly and of
a forward heart. It should have been
added that succeeding generations also
pay the inevitable penalty. The chil-
dren of the third and fourth genera-
tions are visited with the sins and mis-
takes of the fathers. Not by the arbi-
trary ruling of a sovereign law-giver,
but by a natural and inevitable law.
Yet, as the president says, "decade by
decade we have struggled upward and
onward, and now abundantly enjoy ma-
terial well-being."
Mr. Roosevelt declares, most truly,
"We have had on the whole, more to be
thankful for than has fallen to the lot
of other people." For, without boastful-
ness, we can say, "The hath not dealt so
with any nation." That God has blessed
us more than any other nation does not
prove that we are better than they. cer-
tainly we are not. Therefore our
thanksgiving should be tempered with
humility.
Yet, be it an individual or a nation,
striving earnestly for the better, Amer-
ica's watchword, "For the better of the
best," is always in view for the
ambitious.
The president's proclamation
preached an effective Thanksgiving ser-
mon. One can live up to all the
year's young "Praise God" not by
word only, but by deeds, by the way in
which we do our duty to ourselves and
to our fellow men. Duty, what a clar-
ion cry it is! We must all be up and
doing before it is too late, with every
faculty, the duty that lies nearest.
Save our blessings; Master, save
From the blight of thankless eye,
Teach us for all joys to crave
Benediction pure and high,
Own them given, earnestly, gone,
Shrink from their hardening touch, yet
prize them won,
Prize them as rich odors meet
For love to lavish at his sacred feet.
—John Keble.

The advocates of equal rights for
women have much reason to rejoice at
this Thanksgiving season. The present
year has seen the greatest single step
in advance that the cause has yet made
toward the granting of a full national suf-
frage to the 800,000 women of Australia.
And this has come not as an isolated
fact, but as the culmination of a long
series of victories, writes Alice Stone
Blackwell in the Woman's Journal.
Seventy years ago women could not
vote anywhere. In 1838, Kentucky gave
school suffrage to widows. In 1850, On-
tario gave it to women both married
and single. In 1861, Kansas gave it to
all women. In 1867, New South Wales
gave it to women both married and single.
In 1869, England gave municipal suffrage
to single women and widows, Victoria
gave it to women both married and single,
and Wyoming gave full suffrage to
all women.
In 1871, West Australia gave municipal
suffrage to women. School suf-
frage was granted in 1875 by Michigan
and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in
1877 by New Zealand, in 1878 by New
Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Mas-
sachusetts, New York and Vermont.
In 1880, South Australia gave
municipal suffrage to women.
In 1881, municipal suffrage was ex-
tended to the single women and widows
of Scotland. Nebraska gave women
school suffrage in 1883, Ontario and
Tennessee gave them municipal suffrage
in 1884, and Wisconsin gave them school
suffrage in 1885. In 1886, municipal suf-
frage was given in New Zealand and
New Brunswick.
In 1887, municipal suffrage was granted
in Kansas, Nova Scotia and Mani-
toba, and school suffrage in North and
South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and
New Jersey. In the same year, Mon-
tana gave tax-paying women the right
to vote upon all questions submitted to
the taxpayers.
In 1888, England gave women county
suffrage, and British Columbia and the
Northwest Territory gave them munic-
ipal suffrage. In 1889, county suffrage
was given to the women of Scotland,
and municipal suffrage to single women
and widows in the Province of Quebec.
In 1891, school suffrage was granted
in Illinois. In 1893, school suffrage was
granted in Connecticut, and full suf-
frage in Colorado and New Zealand.
In 1894, school suffrage was granted
in Ohio's limited municipal suffrage in
England to women both married and
single. In 1895, full suffrage was granted
in South Australia to women both
married and single. In 1896, full suf-
frage was granted in Utah and Idaho.
In 1898, the women of Ireland were
given the right to vote for all officers
except members of parliament. Minne-

sota gave women the right to vote for
library trustees, French women engaged
in commerce were given the right to
vote for judges of the tribunals of com-
merce, Delaware gave tax-paying wom-
en school suffrage, and Louisiana
gave tax-paying women the right to
vote upon all questions submitted to
the taxpayers. In 1900, West Australia
granted full parliamentary suffrage to
women both married and single.
In 1901, New York gave women tax-
payers in all the towns and villages
throughout the state a vote upon tax
questions; municipal suffrage was ex-
tended in Norway to tax-paying wom-
en and the wives of tax-paying men,
and full parliamentary suffrage was
granted to women in West Australia.
In 1902, New South Wales granted full
suffrage to women, and parliamentary
suffrage had been extended to all the
800,000 women of Federated Australia.
The constant improvement in the laws
regarding women's personal, educa-
tional and property rights makes it
more and more inconsistent to exclude
women from the ballot. When a married
woman could not control a dollar's
worth of property, it was natural that
she should have no vote on the ex-
penditure of her taxes. When she had
no right to her baby, it was consistent
that she should have no right to her
ballot. When she was excluded from
schools and colleges, she could hardly
expect to have a voice in electing the
school board. But as women more and
more cease to be treated as minors,
and are more and more recognized as
full-grown citizens, the exclusion of
women from the ballot becomes an anachronism
more and more glaring with every year
that passes. On each Thanksgiving
day, we may be grateful to be one year
nearer the time when this great in-
justice will be done away with.

"Women who come to my office with
news to publish, views to express, or
with the desire to secure support for
public causes, are in the main far more
disinterested than men; they are in the
main more concise, business-like and
trustworthy. I have not to make any
special appeals to interest or to anti-
pathy. Too often they have axes to
grind. I am not saying that your sex
is any better than mine, or is free
from the infirmities of mine. But I
do say that when a woman gives her
self to religion, to education, to san-
tification, to benevolence or to art for
the people, she is far more likely than
men to sink her ambition, her antipathies,
her prejudices, and to go straight to
the point with the purest self-effacement,
says the Brooklyn Eagle.
"The work of woman in journalism,
while not like that of men, is in several
common fields as good, and in an in-
creasingly large number of special fields
it is better. The fields in which men are
better than women are not more
than those exploited on what is called the
woman's page. They are many fields
with an acute relation to sympathy, to
benevolence, to education and the like.
The best writers, the best speakers, the
best thinkers in magazines, on subjects of
fact or of opinion is that as to which you
cannot say from internal evidence that
a woman wrote it or a man wrote it.
Not that men set the standard for wom-
en, but that men have not yet set a
straightforward and vital writing, es-
sentially impersonal writing, is itself
the standard which, when attained by
a man or by a woman, gives no evi-
dence of whether one or the other was
the author of it."

A lone man is the loneliest creature
in the world, but a lone woman may
be, and often is, more enriched by
human gratitude and affection than
any other member of the social order.
She becomes, naturally, everybody's
helper—something that a solitary man,
strangely enough, seldom becomes—and
the capacity of her heart broadens
and deepens with the range of its lov-
ing sympathy and ministry, says James
Buchanan in the Union Signal.
We all know that blessed type of the
single woman in a country community,
who is "aunt" to everybody, brevety-
relative to all the children and needy
folks in town, the universally sought
helper in time of trouble, the nurse
in sickness, the comforter in
sorrow, the adviser in perplexity, the
loved teacher, the loyal and effective
promoter of every helpful enterprise
in the church, the heart of the whole
community, warm with appreciation
and gratitude at the mention of every
such consecrated Christian woman.

What rare elements of happiness
there are in her life! How blessed it
may be to have a high, pure, genial
senser, how filled with the most beau-
tiful of assurances, the conviction
that one is needed in the world, and
is doing for the world true and perma-
nent service! I have sometimes thought
that the happiest time of a woman's
life is when she is single, that of the
single woman of comparative leisure
and strength, whose hands are not
tied by domestic duties, but who is
free to go out and spend her over-
flowing love and sympathy in help-
ing others. There must be some-
thing ecstatic about this life of
unhindered, perpetual service, this min-
istry of constant looking-up and lift-
ing-up.
If there is any perfect, unalloyed
happiness in the world, I think it must
belong to the consecrated helper of
everybody. To live in the mingled sun-
shine of God's approval and brother-
man's gratitude—what can be finer or
higher delight than that? Is there not
a most beautiful prospect of life for
every single woman who is so situated
and equipped that she can accept the
noble mission of becoming everybody's
helper? If I knew where there were
any "old maid" (but I do not), who is
troubled with that most anomalous
though traditional quality of "sour-
ness," I should like to ask her if she
has not, in the last few weeks, spent
much of her energy and thought-
fulness of self in the service of needy hu-
manity, as it exists all about her?
If not, I should say to her that therein
lay, as I believe, her full and joyous
emancipation from the sorrows of loneli-
ness.

"If you are perfectly selfish, and per-
fectly good-natured, you can get all you
want in this world," some one has re-
marked, and the assertion is, on the
whole, true. That is to say, good-
natured insistence goes a long way, and
when selfishness is added they undoubtedly
make a strong team, says the New
York Tribune. "I know a man," the
speaker continued, "who is universally
liked. He is immensely popular, and
has more invitations to desirable houses
than he can accept, and when there he
always gets the best. The best house is
always given him to ride. He manages
to have the most desirable seat at din-
ner. If he keeps people waiting he is
never blamed, and so it goes on about
everything. But what people do not
seem to realize is that he is intensely
selfish, and is always looking out for
himself, but he does it in such a deli-
cious way, and has such a deli-

ful smile, that he is considered one of
the best natured people in the world
(which he possibly is), and his self-
seeking is never detected."

I want next to say a word on that
other conception of your charter, the
education of young women on equal
terms with young men. Twenty-five
years ago it was a novelty. Today,
in one form or another, it is a uni-
versally accepted principle. It is im-
portant, however, to call attention to
the fact that the universality of the
principle does not necessarily imply
uniformity of method. Through all the
great universities there have been
open to young women on the same
terms as to young men. Everywhere
they go into the classrooms with the
young men and enjoy the same instruc-
tion at the same time. This mingling
of young men and women in the class-
rooms and laboratories is generally
designated as co-education. Recently,
however, we have seen one of the largest
and newest of our universities
abandoning such co-education. Chi-
cago has voted in favor of the segrega-
tion of men and women, at least for
the two lower classes, in college halls.

This might be called a system of co-
ordination. As I understand it,
the young women have no direct in-
struction by the same teachers and in
the same classrooms, though not at the
same time with the young men. Whether
this is a better arrangement than the
co-educational system prevailing in
Colorado, and the other state universi-
ties of the west, only time can deter-
mine. But on one point neither Colo-
rado nor any other of the modern uni-
versities have done themselves
glory by doing justice to women. In
ever compromise, namely, on the right
of women in the United States to re-
ceive the highest education on equal
terms with men. Whether they shall
enter the classrooms together or sep-
arately, whether they shall be taught by
the same or by different professors,
whether they shall live on the campus
or off the campus the fundamental
idea of equal rights must be preserved.
And it is highly probable that the uni-
versity of Colorado that this concep-
tion was embodied in its charter 25 years
ago.

As regards the manner in which equal
educational rights shall be secured for
women, much might be said, but this
is neither the time nor the place for
anything but the briefest treatment.
My own opinion is that we are likely to
witness a good deal of diversity of
method in the west and at the state
universities the present method, in my
opinion, is pretty certain to remain. In
the privately endowed universities of
the east, it cannot be said that this sys-
tem is gaining in popularity. At best
it holds its own. And the oldest uni-
versities, which are endeavoring, as
some of them are now endeavoring, to
make provision for the education of
women, have as a rule, accomplished
their object by the foundation of an an-
nex or separate women's college.
The danger of every such arrange-
ment is that the education offered will
be inferior to that which men enjoy;
that the equal educational rights which
Colorado guarantees to women will not
as a matter of fact, be realized. This
evil is partly balanced by the fact that
the oldest, largest and best women's
colleges in the country are in the east.
And if any young women do not
like the education offered in the an-
nexes and separate women's colleges at
men's universities, they can leave them,
and without going far from home, en-
ter Vassar, Wellesley, Smith or Bryn
Mawr. What we need, and what per-
haps will result from the action of the
University of Chicago, is an experiment
under which the equal educational
rights of women shall be protected, by
which they shall secure a higher edu-
cation, equal in quality and quantity
with that received by men, from teach-
ers equally competent and renowned, in
classrooms and laboratories equally
well-equipped and under circumstances
favorable to the highest attainable
and inspiring. Until such an experi-
ment is made, and until favorable
results have been demonstrated, I should
advise the women of Colorado to re-
frain from the method of co-education
as the surest means of securing equal
educational rights secured by the
charter. (Extract from the address of
President Schurman of Cornell, during
the Quatercentennial celebration of the
opening of the University of Colorado.)

A worthy man, who was very sen-
sitive and retiring, having lost his wife,
privately requested that he might be re-
membered in the minister's morning
prayer. The minister, however, who
his name might not be mentioned, says
London Spare Moments.
On Sunday morning the good minister
prayed most eloquently for "our aged
brother, upon whom the heavy hand of
sorrow affliction had so long rested."
At this point an elderly man, whom
the minister had married to a very
young wife during the week, rose with
a bounce, and stamped down the aisle,
uttering loud enough to be heard all
over the chapel:
"It may be an affliction, but I'm blest
if I want to be prayed for in that fash-
ion!" (What to Eat.)

The Land of Make-Believe.
It is well to wonder sometimes in the land
of Make-Believe.
Through its ever-smiling gardens, where
the heart may cease to grieve,
Where the beds are gay with roses and
the paths are paved with gold,
And our hopes, like soaring songsters,
their mercurial wings unfold.
Let us all be little children for a while
and make our way
Through the sweet and sunny meadow
land of Make-Believe today.
There's a Queen within an arbor, where
she rules in high renown,
With a lily for a scepter and a rose wreath
for a crown,
And her laws are love and laughter, for
they know not sorrow there—
Never hate or pain or money enter in her
kingdom fair.
So we sing the songs the children sing
and play the games they play
And we wander in the golden land of
Make-Believe today.
—R. M. E., in St. James Gazette.

Thanksgiving.
Inside the grand church organ pealed
and sweet-voiced choir boys sang;
Broadcloth and satin lolled at ease,
While the belfry music rang.
Outside, the wind blew bitter cold,
A lonely street wailed stood
Hard by the door, with wondering eyes,
In need of clothes and food.
The preacher in his robes of white
Gave thanks in his drawn prayer;
Broadcloth and satin bowed their heads—
Gave thanks, each, for his share.
The little stranger out-of-doors
In garments soiled and rent,
Passed on into the great, white world,
And wondered what it meant.
—J. Hammond Brown, in December Lip-
pincott.

CONCERNING FASHIONS

NO fashion is more marked this
year than that for gray fur,
which is called here "petit gris,"
and which in America probably goes un-
der the name of the gray Russian
squirrel. It is really the pet of a tiny
rodent found in cold countries, particu-
larly in remote parts of Siberia—a soft
gray, with markings of a deeper gray,
turning to black. Aside from its soft-
ness and the elegance of its marking, it
resembles the common squirrel skin,
and there is a cheap imitation of it in
rabbit skin, used to the ordinary man-
ufacture, according to the Paris correspond-
ent of the New York Times.
The history of this fur is rather in-
teresting. During the reign of Louis
XIV and Louis XV it simply raged in
France. Its use was restricted to the
nobility, and certain classes—such as
the demimonde—were forbidden to
wear it. Huge mantles, requir-
ing the use of a thousand or more skins,
were the "grand chic," and stockings,
dressing gowns and luxurious bed-
clothes were made of it. It was ex-
actly the Dutch enjoyed the monopoly of
bringing it into France from the re-
mote parts of Siberia. Later on, when

a short shoulder garment that might
almost be termed capes. Broadtail and
the thin varieties of baby lamb seem
less used than last year. Probably the
popularity of the "petit gris" is out-
ing the thin black fur from favor.
Muffs are large, sometimes flat and
long, and sometimes almost square in
shape. Many of them have deep fur-
flaps that cover the hands and are
trimmed with clusters of tails and bands
of a second fur. They are as com-
fortable looking as the large neck boas
in vogue and a tailored skirt suit is
almost covered by the two.
It is not alone in coats that fur is
seen this year. Matched sets and single
pieces without number are in vogue,
and some of these are indeed beauti-
ful. Nothing more exquisite than an er-
mine set could be imagined. Think of
it: a coat, stole and muff, all of this
beautiful white fur! Worn with a dark
colored costume, such an affair could
not fail to set it off to advantage, says
a Paris letter.
They say that clothes make the man,
and it is equally true that clothes make
the woman. Given a woman in a rather



THE "ELEGANT" COAT.
Three-quarter length coat of fine tan cloth, richly embroidered in the same color in tulle and silk, with lace stitches between the design. The shoulder cape is of heavy Russian lace matching in color. A band of embroidery runs down the sleeve to the triple cuff that falls over the hand.

commerce between France and Russia
was well established, the fur became
much cheaper and finally disappeared
from the fashionable wardrobe. The
Empress Eugenie brought about a cult
for sable, and the heavier furs that
suited her brilliant, blonde beauty, and
the "petit gris" became rather looked
upon as a fur belonging to elderly wo-
men, used largely as a lining for long,
comfortable garments. It remained in
this category until a few years ago, when
certain tailors tried to revive an
interest in it among modern women.
For several years past the fur has had
a certain vogue, and it promises to rage
this season. It is so thin and the mark-
ings are so subtle that it may be easily
used for fitted jackets or even whole
suits. Several tailors have put forth
models of elaborate visiting suits made
entirely of this fur. The markings are
used to suggest the fashionable three-
parts to a skirt or to give an air to
the jacket. The jackets or coats are
made with reversible fronts, showing
elaborate linings.
The mink style necklace is par-
ticularly liked in "petit gris." A varia-
tion of this form is worn Empire scarf
fashion, about the shoulders and
fastens with a large fur bow. Some
neckpieces of it have collars of ermine,
and the two furs are really very pretty
in combination. The prettiest "petit
gris" is that which has the dark mark-
ings, but some of the plain gray is also
effective. It might be a dangerous
choice for a blonde, for it best sets off
brilliant coloring and dark eyes. Yet
some women with gray hair look at-
tractive in it. Gray is always a diffi-
cult color. It makes some middle aged
women look young, and some young
faces lined and worn with the years are
made to look fresh and youthful by
hats. There will be modish fur
hats to be used without neckpiece and
muff. One in mind is a wide brimmed,
dark green hat with the under part
of the brim trimmed with lines of sable
and the trimming on the crown a scarf
of green mouseline, edged with sable.
The knot of course, is wonderfully ef-
fective. The hat is made of a soft
material, and the lining is of the same
in becoming fashion, with the scarf
ends reaching to the shoulders. Hats
are astonishingly large and picturesque.
It seems almost impossible to get a
moderate size toque that will be com-
fortable in the face of the autumn
winds.
Fur garments promise to be elabor-
ately trimmed, not only with other furs,
but with vests and bands of embroi-
dered velvet. They are many times of
the short garment, some of which seem
to be a cross between a cape and a
stole. There is no reason to think the
long circular cape is coming back this
season, but there are several forms of

plain dress and deck her out in a
matched set as the one described, and
we have her transformed into one who
is dressed most gorgeously.
When it comes to hats, there is great
difficulty in the selection of the right
style, content and so many right forms,
however, that in nine cases out of 10
the purchaser will take one that is all
it should be in this respect.
There are the large plateau effects,
the shepherdess forms, the Mary
Gainsborough ideas, the Mary Tudor
shapes in the big styles, together with
a great variety of turbans in the smaller
hats.
Many of these forms are of rather re-
cent introduction, but denote this some
of the old forms still hold sway, and
among these the most prominent is the
tricorn. Shown as this is in a variety
of different styles, all of them very
beautiful and taking, it is no won-
der that most women adhere to it.
One of the most effective forms in
which the tricorn is shown is a mix-
ture of various braids. What do you
say to velvet, satin and chenille all
brought in the one hat? Another novel
style is suddenly the "pompier," a friend
and aside from it we have the still
newer idea of velvet and satin mixed
with frisse braid. Frisse braid has
come into vogue in a very strong and
decided manner this year, and is in
demand for all the smaller shapes.
It was first introduced in combination
with chenille and really has its greatest
demand here. Mixed with satin and
velvet, however, it is most effective and
shows off to splendid advantage.
The fashionable garb of woe is not
the gloomy thing it once was. The
dense, disfiguring stuffs once used
have given place to soft diaphanous
textures which delicate lacework are
threads and dull silk needlework are
agreeable change from the former
trimmings of English crepe. This dis-
figuring and unwholesome emblem, in-
stead of being banished with the fash-
ionable change, is being brought back
the place of it for bonnets and veils.
Even the widow's cap, that somewhat
too ostentatious rim of white about the
face, is now, so to speak, on the shelf.
Black velvet women may wear these caps if
they wish, but for the bereaved ones
whose years suggest the possibility of
future consolation, they are tabooed.
Nevertheless, little collars and cuffs
of sheer white lawn are allowed, and
those who run may read their meaning.



Motherly Advice

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young
daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility
for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious
change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman
should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for
the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her
children also.
When a young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experi-
ences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal dispo-
sition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for
solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mys-
tery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly.
At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming
change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

Case of a New York Girl of Interest to Every Mother and Daughter in the Land.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I hope you will publish this letter, for I want all
mothers to know how much good your medicine did my young daughter. Her
health broke down about six months ago, and although she is large for her
age, I did not understand what was wrong with her; the doctor did not, either,
for he treated her for her heart, which was not the matter; but he did not
do her any good, and we were afraid heart trouble could not be cured. Every
day she kept getting whiter and thinner. She had no appetite, and she sat
around without any ambition, and was always too tired to do anything. All
night long she would moan in her sleep, as though in terrible pain.
"I felt terribly discouraged; I was spending money for doctor's bills
right along, but she was receiving no help. At that time I was taking Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I read in one of your books
about young girls. I decided to drop the doctor, and give her your medicine.
I wish you could see the change in her, and the pink cheeks Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound has given her. She had taken but half a
bottle when menstruation started again and her heart trouble went away like
magic. I had her continue the medicine, and now she is fat, rosy, and per-
fectly healthy. Menstruation is regular and painless, and I owe my thanks
to you and to your wonderful medicine for her good health."—MRS. MARGARET
PHELPS, 673 Tenth Avenue, New York City.

SPECIAL ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN FREE.

From her vast experience in treating female ills, extending
over 20 years, Mrs. Pinkham has gained a knowledge which is of
untold value to every ailing young woman. Her advice never fails
to help. If you need such help write her. Address Lynn, Mass.
A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can
produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the
record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot
be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced.
It is well to remember these facts when some druggist tries to get
you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impos-
sible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so do not experiment with untold
medicines, but insist upon the one you know is best.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of
above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Half-mourning, as it is now known,
is often a combination of black and
white that anybody might wear. For
example, a radiantly charming gown of
square meshed net may be built upon a
foundation of dull finished white taf-
feta.
A very effective frock for deep
mourning is of the thinnest nun's vel-
vet, with tucks two inches wide for
ornaments. These, in a closely massed
band of seven, border a deep circular
skirt flounce, and make a band around
the middle of the bodice and at the top
of the sleeves. A second band of tucks
is at the bottom of the sleeves, which
hang open over unlined puffs of a
coarse dull net. At the throat of the
simple waist there is a tucked cravat
of the same.

The Happiness Society.
Have you ever heard of "The Happi-
ness Society?" It was a new idea in
Margaret May, when a friend asked her
to "What should I have to do?" Mar-
garet asked.
"Only this: to try every day of your
life to give a little unexpected com-
fort or pleasure to somebody; just a
small thing, but a little bit of happiness
that would not have come there if it
wasn't for you. It is a little out of the
common routine."
Margaret was quite ready to begin,
so her name was entered on the list of
"The Happiness Society."
The first day circumstances certainly
favored the new member, as she was
called to a dear lover of flowers, for
whom roses were a rarity; a nickel to
make good a loss over which a poor
little child was grieving forlornly—why,
it was double measure for one day!
The next day she found a friend
whom an inflamed eye kept indoors,
and who could not even beguile the
weary hours with a book.
In these days Margaret began to
think that little unexpected opportu-
nities were all about her, and was at
the more disappointed when the last
day of the week came, to find that no-
body at all seemed to want anything
that she could do.
At school, as at home, Margaret
looked in vain for some one on whom
to bestow the little joy-fragments which
was that day's duty. Nobody so it
seemed—needed anything, at least not
anything she could give, and she began
to wonder if "The Happiness Society"
was only nonsense, after all.
She was just at this point, when
she was called, just at nightfall, into the
family sitting room, and there was no
one there but her old grandmother. She
had always taken her grandmother's
happiness for granted. Surely grand-
ma had everything that such an old
lady could possibly want; and there
was nothing to do for her.
Margaret looked at her, as she sat by
the fire-place, though there was no fire
there now, because it was summer. She
had sat there just so, night after night,
ever since Margaret could remember.
Why, since Margaret was old as the pyr-
amide! Suddenly she thought, flashed
into the girl's mind that old people die,
at last; and she wondered just how the
house would seem when grandma sat
by the fire-place no longer. How lone-
some the room would look!
"A sudden little ache pricked Mar-
garet's heart." She knelt down by her
grandmother's side, and, kissed her
with such a kiss as she had never given
her before—a kiss of love.
"Ah, Margaret!" she said, "you have
made me feel young again. Your moth-
er used to kiss me just like that, when
she was as young as you are now. You
have made me happy, dear child."
And so Margaret knew that the op-
portunity had sprung up, just where she
was not looking for it, beside the hearth
at home.—(Louise Chandler Moulton.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.



The Timid Kitten.
There was a little kitten once
Who was of dogs afraid;
And being by no means a dunce,
His plans he boldly made.
He said, "It's only on the land
That dogs run after me,
So I will buy a cat-boat, and
I'll sail away to sea."
"Out there from dogs I'll be secure,
And each night, ere I sleep,
To make assurance doubly sure,
A dog-watch I will keep."
He bought a cat-boat, hired a crew,
And one fine summer day
Triumphantly his flag he flew,
And gallantly sailed away.
But in mid-ocean one midnight—
"Twixt very, very dark—
The pilot screamed in sudden fright,
"I hear a passing bark!"
"Oh, what is that?" the kitten said.
The pilot said, "I fear
An ocean greyhound's just ahead,
And drawing very near!"
"Alack!" the kitten cried, "alack!
This is no paltry pup!
An ocean greyhound's on my track—
I must as well give up."
Carolyn Wells, in the October St. Nic.

Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first
was made;
Our times are in his hands,
Who saith, "A whole I planned,
Youth shows but half; trust God, see all
is not to be afraid."
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OR THE WOLCOTT GANG.

THE GANG AND CORPORATION influences that are now at work endeavoring to secure the re-election of Senator Wolcott to the United States senate, and to control the organization of the lower house of the assembly in his behalf, care nothing for the pledges that have been made to the people, they are utterly indifferent to the future welfare of the Republican party, and they are wholly at variance with every element of good government and clean politics.

The remnants of the old Wolcott gang, repudiated by the people, condemned by the great majority of the Republicans of this state and rebuked by the authority of the national administration are now busily engaged in rallying its forces of political gangsters, subservient federal office holders, and corporation agents for the purpose of securing by threats, by intimidation, by bribery, by falsehood and by every other infamous artifice known to the gang politicians the pledges of Republican senators and representatives-elect to support the Wolcott gang program, which is:

To elect a Wolcott gang speaker of the lower house of the assembly;

To dispossess the Democratic representatives-elect from Arapahoe county and the float districts of which Arapahoe county forms a part, regardless of what may be proven as to the magnitude of the Democratic frauds;

To re-elect Mr. Wolcott as the United States senator to succeed Mr. Teller;

And to re-establish the Wolcott gang in control of the federal, assembly and state patronage, and also in control of the Republican party organization in this state.

In order to accomplish these objects the agents and members of the Wolcott gang are declaring to Republican representatives-elect:

That a majority of the lower house of the assembly is already pledged to Wolcott upon the questions of organization, United States senatorship, and the distribution of assembly patronage and the course of state legislation;

That Mr. Wolcott controls the federal patronage in this state and will use it to promote his personal ambitions;

That no representative in the assembly who opposes Wolcott can command any patronage for his friends or can secure any legislation for his constituents;

And that the Wolcott gang has it in its power to make it exceedingly uncomfortable in various ways for anyone who dares to be a man enough to resist its demands and its orders.

Every influence that can be brought to bear in every possible way by powerful corporations and skillful political schemers is being used to influence these members-elect, and there might be danger that some of them would yield if it were not so well known how the people of the state stand upon these matters.

So far as the Wolcott claim that he already controls the house is concerned, it ought to be clear to anyone of ordinary intelligence that if this were true, there would not be so much time and money spent just now in running from place to place trying to secure pledges from unwary Republican senators and representatives-elect.

THE PLAIN ISSUE IS WOLCOTT OR THE PARTY.

The re-establishment of the Wolcott gang, and the re-election of Mr. Wolcott as United States senator, involving as these things do the wanton and flagrant violation of solemn pledges made to the people by the regular Republican organization, would justly merit the condemnation of the people of the state and the party would certainly receive it.

No man who helps by his vote in the assembly to bring about such a result can ever hope again to receive the indorsement of his constituents.

The Republican party has won because it was strong enough to overthrow the gang and to banish the gangsters.

If it is not strong enough to keep the gangsters out and to maintain its organization free from their control, it cannot possibly hope to maintain the position it has secured.

NO ONE KNOWS THIS BETTER THAN THE WOLCOTT GANGSTERS, BUT THEY DO NOT CARE.

"After me, the deluge."

They are not working for the benefit of the state.

They are not working for the benefit of the party.

They are not working to reform existing abuses, to promote the cause of good government, or to build up political institutions that will be a credit to their authors and a permanent benefit to the people.

They do not care anything about the observance of political morality, or the keeping of pledges to the people.

They are working for themselves.

If they can get back into the saddle and control the party and the state for the next few years, they are willing to take chances for the future.

And who can blame them for believing, that if the people now permit them to regain their control after all that has happened, they may safely count on outweathering any storm of public opinion that may burst upon them in the future?

It is difficult for any man who is not closely in touch with political affairs to feel certain what is the truth among the many conflicting stories that come to his ears, and the various influences that are brought to bear upon him.

But there is one course that he may safely pursue.

The man who is not pledged is free, and he is ready to act according to his own will and conscience when the time comes for him to act.

If the senators and representatives-elect will hold themselves unfettered by promises of any kind until the legislature meets, they will then have an opportunity to see for themselves what is the truth, and to act for what they believe to be the real good of the state and of the Republican party.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

THE SUCCESS of the two Republican administrations in dealing with the great domestic and foreign problems that have confronted this country in the past six years is admirably indicated by the tenor and the relations of the message sent to congress by President Roosevelt yesterday.

The key note of the message is cheerful optimism; its main theme is prosperity.

President Roosevelt is a literary constructor and artist of no mean ability.

What he has to say is well said.

The subjects of which he treats are the record of national success and its attendant circumstances.

The quality of mind with which he sees and discusses them, and the conclusions to which he comes are the product of his own personal character, made up of the qualities which have gained for him the approval of his fellow countrymen, and which have not only placed him in the position he now occupies, but have enabled him to meet the tremendous duties and responsibilities of that position to the approval, probably, of a larger number of his fellow countrymen than were ever brought to the support of any former president.

If there is nothing new or startling in this message, it is because the subjects of which it treats have already been brought to the consideration of the American people frequently in the past, and because public sentiment is very well defined upon them. But President Roosevelt has an admirably clear way of setting forth the truth, and the country will profit by the good sense of his statement of present day problems and the proper treatment of them. The relation of prosperity to the growth of the trusts, and the folly of employing against them any remedy that would have a paralyzing effect upon general business, are familiar themes, but they have never been better stated than in this message.

Upon the general subject of reciprocity President Roosevelt's opinions will commend themselves to the good sense and intelligence of the people of the country. There is no need for general overturning of the tariff system, and such would be disturbing to business and disastrous in its general effects. Neither is there any desire except on the part of an inconsiderable minority of the people of the country for a departure from the protective system under which our industrial prosperity has been secured. But it is evident that there is need of adaptability to changing conditions, and that the tariff that is unchangeable through long periods of time becomes a fetter upon commerce and an injury to industry. The tariff is a business matter, and business rather than political considerations should govern its arrangement.

Unlike many messages that have been sent to congress, President Roosevelt's communication is not weighted down with lengthy extracts from the reports of the various secretaries and heads of bureaus. The recommendation, near the end of the message, of economy in public printing is observed by the president, and needless and tiresome repetition is avoided by a casual mention of those reports.

At the same time President Roosevelt has a very careful and comprehensive idea of the matters that concern the general government, and his recommendations of reforms and necessary legislation are practical and impressive. It is to serve just such purposes as these that the custom of the presidential message was instituted, and President Roosevelt comes much nearer the primitive spirit than most of his predecessors have done.

To touch upon all these points would be to summarize once more the work of the national government, for which task there is probably no one better fitted than Theodore Roosevelt.

The message reads well, and every American who is at all interested in knowing what this great country is doing, what the successes of its government are, and what are the problems that confront its statesmen, should not fail to read it.

THE RUSH BILL IN FORCE.

THE Rush amendment providing home rule for the city of Denver, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the voters of the state at the last election, has now been certified by the proper returning board, and proclaimed by the governor, according to the directions to him therein contained.

The opposition to this measure has been most persistent and stubborn, both before the legislature and before the people, and even now when the amendment has been proclaimed by the governor as a part of the constitutional law of the state, it is being most vigorously fought, and neither effort nor expense will be spared to have it declared void by the courts.

It is difficult for some people to understand how an amendment to the constitution which has been ratified by the people, can be unconstitutional. But there are two ways in which this may occur. Either the new amendment may have failed in some technical point in the procedure constitutionally required by law for its passage, or it may be defective in some point which causes it to be inconsistent with the constitution itself and the principles upon which that instrument is founded. In other words, the power of the legislature to amend the constitution is not an unlimited one, and the acts of the legislature outside of those limits are void. Of course, a part of the constitution cannot be unconstitutional, but an amendment even if passed by the legislature and ratified by the people does not and cannot become a part of the constitution if it is itself unconstitutional, either in its provisions or in the method of its adoption.

If the opposition of the Rush amendment were based merely upon technical and constitutional questions, there could be no serious objection to the course of those who have done and are still doing everything in their power to secure its nullification. But the main effort is being made by those whose selfish interests desire the maintenance of present conditions, and who are interested in the continuance of those public abuses of various kinds to which was due in large measure the ratification of the Rush amendment. The Arapahoe county ring, for instance, would find itself firmly entrenched in power for at least two years more under the old law, while under the new law its members have been pitched summarily out of office to the great satisfaction of the taxpayers and of all concerned except themselves and their allies and hirelings.

So far as the constitutional question is concerned it is entirely proper that the matter should receive careful and thorough attention, but the efforts of conspirators to defeat a reform that is overwhelmingly demanded by the people merit unsparing condemnation, and this they will receive.

Governor Orman deserves credit for his attitude in this affair. He has stood with firmness for his official rights in the matter and for the will of the people, and his course has tended also to bring that speedy decisive settlement of the affair which is desired by all except those conspirators that are hanging on to the offices and the spoils from which outraged public sentiment is seeking to drive them.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

THE short session of the Fifty-seventh congress began at noon yesterday, and as usual the first meeting was merely a matter of form.

Today the president's message will be read, and after that congress will settle down to the regular routine of business.

It is already apparent that the forecast of the congressional work published in the Gazette and elsewhere will be justified by the events. The senate will concern itself immediately with the statehood bill for Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, while the house will endeavor to do something to the trusts.

The territorial admission bill, which is approved by the people of the west unanimously and without regard to party, has the advantage of having already passed the house of representatives at the former session. If the senate ratifies it, it will go to the president direct. If the senate amends it, it will have to go back to the house for approval. A majority of the Republican senators probably are opposed to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona at the present time, while the Democrats are said to be unanimously in favor of the house bill. The question is therefore whether there are enough Republican senators to pass the house bill with the help of the Democratic votes. If not, it is probable that the senate will let Oklahoma in and keep New Mexico and Arizona out. An effort will be made to make this a party measure and to secure a senate caucus in which the Republicans will be bound by the wishes of the majority. But this can hardly be done. It is not a party, so much as a sectional question, and the western senators should refuse to be bound by caucus action in such a matter.

In the matter of the trusts, it is now evident that there will be an effort toward securing the more rigid enforcement of present laws, and possibly their amendment to make them more effective. The refusal of the Democrats to permit the passage of a constitutional amendment giving congress greater authority in these lines has stimulated the examination of the present laws, with the result that many Republicans are now of the opinion that they can handle the trusts satisfactorily, provided that sufficient money is provided for necessary investigations and prosecutions.

This is certainly a matter of great public interest and the course of the next presidential campaign will depend largely upon the success of the present congress in dealing with it.

The term of the present congress will expire by limitation next March, and therefore it will not have much time to devote to new legislation except upon the subjects already mentioned. The appropriation bills will keep the committees busy and will occupy the attention of both houses for a large part of the time.

Fortunately there is little prospect of long partisan debates or stubborn opposition to important measures. The defeat of the Democracy in the recent elections will have a dispiriting effect upon the members of that party, and whatever they may do or say in this short session will be forgotten by the country before it comes time to choose a new congress and a president in 1904.

"Boycott" is hardly a good rule to use in connection with the present football situation. The admission of an athletic association to a college league is an anomaly, and an observance of a rule that is enforced almost without exception in other states cannot be construed as invidious action against any persons or organization.

Some people in Colorado Springs seem to have waked up to the knowledge that laws are made to be enforced and that solemn pledges serving as a basis of compromise, ought to be observed. If Colorado Springs is an anti-saloon city, why should drug stores be permitted to violate both state and city laws with impunity?

The secretary of the treasury estimates that it will cost \$23,000,000 less to run the government next year than it does in the current one. This is another bad pill for the Democracy. Prosperity and economy—what a combination!

HOG FEEDING IN COLORADO.

BULLETIN No. 74 of the experiment station of the Colorado Agricultural college is devoted to the subject of "Swine Feeding in Colorado," and records the results of experiments in the line of beet pulp and sugar beets for fattening hogs, home grown grains vs. corn for fattening hogs, and other trials with corn, barley, alfalfa and beets.

The bulletin is prepared by B. C. Buffum and C. J. Griffith, the former being the agriculturist and the latter the instructor in animal husbandry at the college. It bears evidence of the scientific care and practical results that usually characterize the publications of this experiment station, and the results are summed up clearly as follows:

1. Home-grown grains fed in proper proportion to balance the ration are more valuable than corn.
2. A well-balanced ration gives better returns in every case than a poorly balanced ration, and a mixture of grains is better than a single grain fed alone.
3. Sugar beets for swine feeding were unprofitable with us, either fed alone or in combination with grain. Green pasture would probably serve the purpose of furnishing succulent food for growing pigs at less expense.
4. Sugar beets are little more than a maintenance ration when fed alone to hogs.
5. Sugar beets and sugar beet pulp proved equally valuable in our experiments and because of its cheapness and effect on growth we believe pulp may be profitable to feed to growing pigs in connection with a grain ration, or during the first part of a fattening period.
6. These experiments indicate that sugar beets may have a value of about \$1.50 per ton when fed to hogs in combination with grain.
7. Beet pulp gave a return of \$1.50 per ton when fed in combination with grain.
8. Sugar beet pulp served the same purpose in our hog rations as did sugar beets and at less expense.
9. It was necessary to mix beet pulp with grain in order to educate the pigs to eat it. We would not recommend feeding more than two pounds of pulp to a pound of grain in a ration for pigs which are from 100 to 200 pounds in weight.
10. Our trials indicate that pigs take some of the nutritive property from beets, but their principal use, as well as that of pulp, seems to be mechanical.
11. Dry alfalfa hay as roughage, may be made use of by the growing pigs. In our trials the pigs ate more grain and made more gain on a similar grain ration minus the alfalfa.
12. Comparing our results with pig feeding experiments in other states, indicates that our small grains, more especially our barley and wheat, are worth more compared with corn than similar grains raised under rainfall conditions.
13. Mixed wheat and barley ground together make a well balanced ration for pigs and one upon which they will make better growth and gain than they will on a ration composed of corn alone. The farmer in Colorado cannot ordinarily afford to sell his home-grown grain and purchase corn for fattening hogs. Wheat and barley in equal parts were worth 17 per cent. more than corn fed alone.
14. If wheat and barley are worth \$1.00 per 100 pounds, corn is worth only 83.3 cents, but many farmers sold their home-grown grains for \$1.00 to purchase corn at \$1.30.
15. There is enough food at home including grain, alfalfa pasture, by-products of dairies and beet sugar factories, to make swine growing and fattening a profitable industry on Colorado farms.

A NOTABLE VICTORY.

SOMETHING new in the history of epidemics is the hoof and mouth disease of cattle, hogs and sheep in the New England states. Not that the disease itself is new, but the department of agriculture is certainly making a record for itself in stamping out a plague, which, if not promptly suppressed, might easily extend itself throughout the entire country.

A most effective quarantine has already been established, and Secretary Wilson announces that he will ask congress for an appropriation of a million dollars, to be used if necessary in stamping out the disease, and several hundred veterinarians will be sent to the states affected in order to examine all the domestic animals and to prevent the possibility of a spread of the infection.

The success of the department in preventing what might easily become a national calamity is a victory of a kind that is fortunately growing more frequent in these days when the power of government is devoted to promoting the welfare of the people rather than to seeking the destruction of foreigners.

THE MINOR PARTIES.

IN YESTERDAY morning's Gazette there was printed the first complete statement from all the counties for all the parties represented on the ballot this year. The figures given were upon congressmen-at-large, there being six candidates in the field, representing the Republican, the Democratic, the People's party, the Socialist, the Prohibition and the Socialist-Labor parties.

The strength of these six parties as shown by the vote was as follows: Republican, 85,207; Democrat, 84,367; Socialist, 7,431; Prohibition, 3,845; People's party, 2,838; Socialist-Labor, 1,349.

The vote upon the congressmen-at-large is probably as fairly representative of the present party strength as that of any other candidate. Mr. Adams was a strong candidate for the Democrats and doubtless polled many votes that would not have gone to anyone else. Mr. Brooks proved himself to be a very strong candidate for the Republicans, as the plurality in his favor conclusively shows. The Populists were well represented by Mr. Northcutt, while the entire strength of the Socialists went to their candidate. There was no amount of factional opposition to any candidate and no fusion.

The final returns on the Bucklin Australasian tax amendments show that these were defeated by a majority of something more than two to one, the result not being different from that already stated in these columns from the partial returns. The vote upon the second amendment as given in this paper in detail yesterday morning showed that seven counties of the state voted in favor of this amendment. These were all mining counties, as follows: Clear Creek (Georgetown), Dolores (Rico), Hinsdale (Lake City), Lake (Leadville), Pitkin (Aspen), San Juan (Silverton) and Teller (Cripple Creek). In counties like Boulder and Ouray, that are both agricultural and mineral, the farmers outvoted the miners and the amendments were defeated.

The change of Colombian ministers at Washington looks as though Colombia really meant business in the Panama canal affair. And as Uncle Sam is ready to close the matter up and begin work at any time, the prospects for the canal may be said to be decidedly favorable.

Modern Conditions of the Steel Trade.
Mr. Carnegie was a very rich man in 1900, as he is now, but in 1900 it was essential in the very nature of competition that he should constantly exercise the enormous power which his wealth gave him both for his defense and for its increase. Now he may safely be quiescent. If he had not formerly been aggressive, if he had not stood out in his youthful old age that sort of old-fashioned conservative who usually in his decrepitude indolently professes content with conditions achieved during his more active middle life, the great Carnegie steel works and their associated properties would have begun to decline, the victims of wasting competition. In time Mr. Carnegie himself might have ceased to endow libraries, universities, and other educational institutions, and in the end, if he had lived long enough, he might easily have found himself compelled to stop all of his work of beneficence; he would then no longer have been able to engage in the interesting struggle to prevent the increase of his capital. Then the problem of distributing his wealth during his lifetime, a problem which now perhaps adds to his years, stimulating his pulses and unconsciously promoting his happiness—would no longer exist; indeed, his own engagements and previously assumed engagements of benevolence might then be eating into his capital.

If during his active participation in the manufacture of iron and steel, he had ever reached the period when he would not have thrown away a million-dollar steam-hammer for a better tool, or when he would not have fought every rising competitor and every exacting transportation company, that moment would have marked the beginning of his decadence. And this decadence would have produced far-reaching results—results proportionate to the enormous and wide spread interests of which he was the head. It might have marked the beginning of a period like that which followed the failures of 1873.

Essential to the modern man of business, in the war of competition for the more maintenance of his property, that his defense be aggressive, that he keep in motion; that he retain his relative rank; that he adapt himself to every economic change; that he avail himself of every improvement in machinery and method. If he be at the head of the procession, he must remain the leader or go to the rear. Death seizes the industrial and commercial captains who grow weary of the struggle, who stop by the way for the purpose of carrying on business in no other manner than in that which they have already learned. The time has been when the second and third generations could prosper modestly, and for a few short years, by following in the footsteps of fathers and grandfathers; but under the most favorable circumstances which can be imagined, it is a hazardous undertaking to follow old fashions in business. "The So-Called Steel Trust" in the Century for December.

How One Employer Treats His Employees.

A large manufacturing firm in Worcester, Massachusetts, employing many Swedes, has likewise found a managerial regard for local sentiment conducive to good feeling between operatives and employers. "Within a year or two after we became established here we adopted the custom of distributing turkeys among our employees (at Christmas time), giving everybody, man, woman or child, a good-sized turkey. For several years, also, a Christmas entertainment was given—a portion of the expenses being paid for by us and a portion by the employees, through subscriptions. These entertainments consisted of music and acts from such talent as was found among the employees, and sometimes outside talent was employed. Often we had a dinner or a lunch either before or after the entertainment. These entertainments were always very successful and seemed to create a friendly feeling. After awhile, however, the number of employees increased to such an extent that there was no suitable place in which to have these entertainments; so we adopted the plan of having a shop picnic about Midsummer's day, June 24th. Seventy-five or 80 per cent. of our employees are Swedish and they make a great deal of Midsummer's day as well as Christmas. It was, perhaps, their sentiment in regard to this, as much as anything, that led us, in the first place, to arrange for these entertainments.

"The other day when President Roosevelt visited Worcester, he landed at the station opposite our office entrance. We erected a grandstand on the green in front of our office building large enough to accommodate seven or 800 people, which was just about sufficient for our employees and their families, and gave them a good opportunity to see the president that our men took in the visit of the president. About 80 of them went out into the woods and got greens to help on the decorating, and they worked nearly all day Monday, Labor day, making preparations. Last Christmas time they went out into the woods and gathered greens and trees and decorated the interior of the factory so that it looked very pretty. This is a Swedish custom and we think a very nice one, and we like to encourage it." (Fullerton Waldo, in the World's Work.)

The Grown-Folks' Christmas.
Not by glad Christmas bells alone:
Not by the crowded, warm hearthstone:
Not by the quiet, hushed, the fast-glance by the lone star in the east—
Nor yet by gift nor deed of grace,
Nor mistletoe, nor wreathed place,
Nor merry greetings to and fro,
Nor any circumstance or show—
Know ye the Christmas day.

These are but symbols, hallowed, dear—
The cheery crowding of the year.

But by the light in children's eyes:
By their blithe shouts and happy sighs;
By secret plottings, fond and deep;
When little heads lie still, in sleep;
By glowing sympathy that starts,
Misting the winter in our hearts;
By quickened hearts and glad replies,
When to the child the doors swing wide—
Know ye the Christmas day.

—Christmas St. Nicholas.

From Lyrics of Love and Sorrow.
The sun speaks to me of you
All day long,
Still as I sit by its side
You are its song.

The sun sings to me of you
Loud on the reef:
Always it moans, as it sings,
"Valley, my valley, my valley."
—Paul Laurence Dunbar, in "Appointed" Magazine for December.

